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PRICE TWO CENTS

## TWO PROMINENT IN TECH CLASS DAY



A. T. GIBSON  
Who makes gift oration



HARRY DEXTER PECK  
First marshal senior class

## TECH SENIORS HOLD GIFT FOR NEW QUARTERS

Class Day Exercises at Institute Include Oration by A. T. Gibson and an Address by W. R. Mattson

## DR. GORDON IS HEARD

With the opening today of senior class day at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came the announcement that the presentation of the senior class gift to the institute would be deferred until the institute had moved to its new quarters in Cambridge. The gift oration was delivered, nevertheless, A. T. Gibson of the senior class making it at the class day exercises in Huntington hall.

William Rhoads Mattson, president of the senior class, delivered his address. He paid a tribute to Dr. and Mrs. MacLaurin and called attention to the fact that this is the first class to have had the president and his wife with them during the four years of their course.

The class history was read by Eugene I. MacDonald and the prophecy by Lionel H. Lehman. First Marshal Peck presided over the exercises.

Marshall Peck took exception to the report that Tech graduates are narrow. "It is said," he noted, "that they may have a good elementary knowledge of their profession, and may be credited with marked ability to do hard work and a great deal of it, but as social beings, they are lacking to a considerable extent."

Mr. Peck outlined the chances to broaden that are evident at the institute and said that the blame, if narrowness does persist, is in the individual. "The real secret of a broad man," he said in closing, "is to be found in the words of that inspiring song written by a Tech man, 'for its always fair weather, when good fellows get together, because then you learn to see things from the viewpoint of the other man, and cease to be wrapped up in yourself.'"

Tonight the senior dance and reception will be held at the Hotel Somerset. The seniors marched from the Tech Union to the Old South church yesterday afternoon and heard the Rev. Dr. George A. Gordon preach the baccalaureate sermon. The class occupied seats in the center of the church, while friends and relatives surrounded them. Officers of the class headed the procession of the 200 men from the union.

Dr. Gordon took for his text I. Corinthians, vi, 25: "For ye were bought with a price." The title of the sermon was "The Value of Life as Measured by Its Cost." Dr. Gordon said in part: "Insight into the essential dignity of our human life is the great insight; deliverance from the feeling that life is insignificant and vain is the great deliverance. Therefore it becomes of the utmost moment to ask how we are to gain the great insight, how we are to compass the great deliverance."

"The first is by direct vision into life itself. The text directs our feet along another path. It tells us to listen to the estimates of our existence offered from outside."

In advising every student to have a copy of Shakespeare always at his disposal, he declared that good books are a necessity because by them one can get a knowledge of the manners and customs of other times.

## MR. STEFANSSON AT ESQUIMALT

VICTORIA, B. C.—Arriving here Sunday, Vilhjalmur Stefansson started at once for Esquimalt, where the loading of the schooner Karluk has begun. The ship will be ready to sail Wednesday or Thursday. The 14 experts who are going on the expedition are all present in Victoria.

## COMMERCE MEN SEE BIG OPENINGS IN LANDS SOUTH

Boston Merchants' Party Finds Agricultural Opportunities More Promising Than Mining Industry in Peru

## CANAL SIGHTS IMPRESS

Panama Interests Said to Expect Revenue From Tourists to Compensate for Loss of Trade of Waterway Builders

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

MOLLEND, Peru—Written aboard the Royal Pacific Steamship Company's steamship Guatemala, en route from Callao to Mollendo. The South American delegation from New England arrived at Colon, Friday morning, April 30, and sailed from Balboa, the Pacific port of Panama, Monday afternoon. The three days thus spent on the isthmus were passed for the most part in Panama City.

As soon as the baggage had cleared the customs, a special train, with an observation car and lecturer, was placed at the disposal of the delegation for a four-hour visit to the canal.

The first stop was made at Gatun and there the delegation spent nearly two hours in viewing the Gatun dam and series of three locks which will serve to raise vessels from the level of the Atlantic to that of Gatun lake, a height of 85 feet. The canal works at this point are little less than wonderful. Volumes have been written in description of the canal, but one must visit the place to realize what the work really is.

(Continued on page nine, column one)

## NEW HUNGARIAN MINISTRY HEADED BY COUNT TISZA

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Count Tisza was summoned to Schonbrunn Castle Saturday, where the Austrian Emperor commanded him to form a new ministry.

## SUFFRAGISTS HAVE "FIRST MARTYR"

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—Miss Davison, the suffragette who passed away as the result of injuries received while stopping the King's horse in the Derby at Epsom, is now called the "First Martyr" by militant suffragists.

## JUROR BRIBE CHARGE INVESTIGATION STARTS

Morris Shuman, the juror who alleged he was "approached" during the Wood dynamite trial, was one of the first arrivals today at the courthouse where the investigation by the grand jury into the alleged attempt to influence a juror during the recent trial is taking place.

Orville Reddig, the chauffeur, who was missing for a time, was present in the corridor with his wife. An employee of the Hotel Davis, where Juror Shuman said he went in response to a telephone call, was before the grand jury after he was questioned in the district attorney's office. Miss Minnie Shuman, the juror's sister, to whom it is said he related his experiences with the "man" followed on the stand.

Several more witnesses, probably eight, are expected to appear before the grand jury. District Attorney Pelletier and his forces have been working on the case ever since Shuman said that he had

been offered money and a "job" for "voting the right way."

It is expected that the grand jury proceedings will have been finished before Wednesday when the public hearing is to be held before Judge John C. Crosby, who was trial judge in the Wood-Atteaux-Collins case. This hearing was ordered because of the request of Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt that his name be cleared of all suspicion of having taken part in any alleged attempt to bribe Shuman.

The most important witness before the grand jury today is expected to be the manager of a detective agency, who, according to Attorney Hurlburt, left his card, saying that his men "would be able to fix the jury." He and his men, for whom the district attorney has issued a blanket summons, will be asked to explain the meaning of this remark and exactly what led to the visit upon the Wood attorney.

Those who are going away may be unable to obtain good reading matter. Perhaps you know of someone who would not only be pleased to receive a daily newspaper as comprehensive and full of worth while news as the Monitor, but would appreciate its absolute cleanliness.

## "GO SLOW" ON ANNEX MONEYS, SAYS BOARD

In a long statement issued today by the Boston finance commission, the city council is urged to go carefully before it acts on requests for additional appropriations for the City Hall annex.

The statement criticizes Mayor Fitzgerald and the executive department, the commission charging both the mayor and the superintendent of public buildings with unbusinesslike and irregular methods in connection with the erection of the building and makes recommendations to the council calculated by the members of the commission to insure businesslike methods from now on. The commission recommends the appropriation of \$16,085 to cover a number of items, instead of the \$36,040 with which to enhance the beauty of the exterior. The items recommended are:

Charge for extra work on certain pier footings..... \$400  
Photographs, blueprinting, etc., estimated..... 300  
Ralph M. Comfort, amount of second agreement..... 4,300  
Additional required for carving statutory, etc., above amount of allowance for same in contract..... 5,000  
Additional required for finished hardware above amount of allowance for same in contract..... 425  
Granite steps and buttresses with foundations, etc., at Court at entrances, not in contract..... 3,500  
Two exterior electric light standards..... 1,500  
Architect's commission on items amounting to \$10,000..... 650  
Total..... \$16,085

The commission believes the annex will be unnecessarily ornate and that it was a mistake not to provide for a simpler office building.

Among other recommendations are that the public works department be allotted four floors in the new building and that the mayor and the architect confer with the heads of departments which are to be housed in the annex according to the plans of Ralph Comfort, in order to determine whether the plans shall be rejected in their entirety or only as they apply to the public works department.

## NAVY COMMITTEE TO INSPECT YARDS

WASHINGTON—Members of the House naval affairs committee at today's meeting made plans for an inspection tour of Atlantic coast navy yards. This summer yards at Norfolk, Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Boston and Portsmouth probably will be visited. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts plans to be in the party.

## SOFIA CABINET CRISIS DELAYS BALKAN AFFAIRS

Four Premiers Await Results of Gueshoff Resignation—Meanwhile Conditions Remain Much as on Saturday, When King Received Delegates at Buckingham

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—The Balkan situation is much the same as on Saturday. It is understood that the meeting of the four premiers will not take place until the cabinet crisis in Sofia has been settled. Premier Gueshoff having handed in his resignation to the King.

The King entertained the peace delegates at luncheon at Buckingham Palace Saturday. Although no speeches were made, the delegates were presented to the King before leaving the palace. His majesty congratulated them on signing the peace preliminaries, expressing hope that no renewal of hostilities would occur.

The King is said to have spoken in strong terms of the seriousness of further fighting among the allies. The conference met again later at St. James palace, but no definite decision was reached. The Serbian delegate proposed that all matters under discussion should be referred to the governments for settlement. The adoption of this proposal may be the means of solving the difficulty.

## SECOND WEEK OF INQUIRY INTO LOBBIES BEGINS

Senator Sutherland of Utah Tells Investigating Committee That Labor Organizations Attempt to Influence Legislation

## MR. REED TESTIFIES

WASHINGTON—With Republican and Democratic members of the Senate lobbying investigating committee edging away from the Walsh resolution empowering them to recall senators and question them as to the President's activity on behalf of the tariff bill, the second week's hearing got under way today.

Fourteen senators remained to testify, and it was believed their examination would delay until Thursday the calling of the witnesses accused of lobbying.

Senator Sutherland of Utah, the first witness, said that withholding a vote for a duty on sugar because he was interested would be "a piece of hypocritical affectation."

S. W. McClure, secretary of a wool growers association and James H. Voyle, a wool grower and a prominent Utah Democrat, Mr. Sutherland said, were his principal tariff callers.

"I have every reason to believe that there are some men in Washington all the time attempting to influence legislation," he declared. He named representatives of the seamen's union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Federation of Labor as being among "permanent lobbyists."

"Their business is entirely legitimate," Mr. Sutherland added.

Senator Reed of Missouri could remember only a few of his tariff callers, including M. W. Fordyce of Missouri, on cotton bagging and Colonel Fleming of Missouri and Thomas W. Blackburn of Omaha on insurance matters.

No one had approached him with offers of money, Mr. Reed said, but he had received "flocks" of telegrams, generally in bundles of 10 and 15 at a time, from the same city, all couched in about the same language. These, he declared, had convinced him that there "has been a propaganda against the tariff bill; that local pressure, inspired, had been brought to bear on congressmen."

Pressed by Senator Nelson, the witness said he believed in past years the majority in the Senate had been swayed by the influences he described.

The witness declared himself against a law that would prevent any citizen from approaching his senator.

## GOVERNOR FOSS VETOES MEANEY MILK MEASURE

Mayor John F. Fitzgerald's Measure Held Back by Chief Executive for Further Consideration of Various Features

## OTHERS MADE LAW

No Action Yet Taken on Western Trolleys Proposition or Washburn Public Service Commission

Governor Foss today vetoed the Meaney milk bill, requiring milk produced outside the state or artificially treated to be so labeled. On Mayor Fitzgerald's bill which is aimed to secure greater cleanliness in the handling of milk no action was taken.

Both bills were due to be acted on before tomorrow night. With the exception of a minor salary bill, all the other bills were vetoed.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

## HOUSE READY FOR CONTEST ON BLUE SKY BILL

Proponents of Original Investors' Protection Measure Expected to Seek Reconsideration Before the Final Passage

## MODIFICATIONS MADE

Another contest is expected to come in the House today over the substitute "blue sky" bill offered Friday by Representative Curtin of Brookline. This measure was passed to be engrossed and today it is understood that the proponents of the original bill will ask for reconsideration with a view to passing their bill instead of Mr. Curtin's.

Both bills are aimed to protect investors in securities. Mr. Curtin maintains, however, that the original bill would work unnecessary hardships on brokers and others who deal in securities and has offered certain modifications in his substitute.

The Curtin bill strikes out a provision in the original measure that a dealer in securities file monthly with the state commissioner of corporations a list of the securities on hand for sale and sold or negotiated for sale by him during the preceding month for his own account.

A provision in the original bill giving to the commissioner power to examine the books and papers of any dealer, is stricken out entirely, except the part providing for report of violations of the act to the attorney-general.

Another change requires the commissioner to give the dealer an opportunity to be heard before prohibiting the sale, offer, or advertising of any security.

An amendment to section seven prohibits the commissioner from publishing a copy of or summary of any order against any dealer until the time for appeal to the board, composed of the bank commissioner, treasurer, and director of the bureau of statistics, has expired, or while the appeal is pending.

## ADAMS EXPRESS LOSES SUPREME COURT DECISION

Highest Tribunal Finds That Company Can Be Criminally Prosecuted for Violations of the Interstate Commerce Laws

## CONTESTED FOR YEARS

American Naval Stores, the So-Called Turpentine Trust, Finding Is Reversed With Judge Pitney Dissenting

WASHINGTON—A finding that the Adams Express Company can be criminally prosecuted for violation of interstate commerce laws and reversal of the decision against the officers of the American Naval Stores Company of Savannah, Ga., were two of the important decisions handed down by the United States supreme court today.

The legal game of "hide and seek" between the government and the Adams Express Company had been going on for years. The department of justice and interstate commerce commission have been contesting for the ruling made today.

Ohio federal courts held that because the company is a "joint stock association" and not a corporation, it could not be prosecuted itself, and only members of the "association" who are difficult to locate with subpoenas, could be held.

"It has been notorious for years that some of the great express companies have been organized as stock companies for the express reason, it seems, to evade this law," said Justice Holmes.

The court declared there was "No doubt that Congress intended to make express companies amenable to the law." The decision was unanimous.

The court set aside jail sentences of three months each given two officers of the American Naval Stores Company—the so-called turpentine trust of Savannah, Ga. The court reversed decisions as to all five officers of the company, accused of combining to monopolize the turpentine industry.

The court reversed the decision, however, because of error by the trial judge in his instructions to the jury.

"He told the jury any fact might be shown to establish the conspiracy," the court declared.

The trial jury held that proof of gauging of turpentine was proof of the conspiracy alone. The court did not hold, however, that the Sherman law's criminal provisions are too vague to be enforced. Justice Pitney dissented from the opinion.

"The Sherman law punishes offenders on a common law footing" was Justice Holmes' declaration in the majority opinion.

## MR. SWIFT BEGINS ICE TRUST INQUIRY

Attorney-General Swift has begun the ice trust investigation ordered by the Legislature. He began today to gather evidence in addition to that already given him by scores of consumers in reply to his public appeal for information.

The attorney-general already has obtained evidence, he says, showing that the supply is normal. Alleged shortage, he declares, will be no excuse for the raising of prices, so far as his inquiry is concerned. He claims to have much evidence of monopoly in restraint of trade.

## WORK HURRIED ON NEW HYDE PARK STATION



New Haven quarters—Present building on left, new on right

Completion of the main building of the new Hyde Park station on the Providence division of the New Haven railroad is being rushed by the building department of the road. Shelters have been erected already. Reinforced concrete construction is being used throughout. The trains will pass beneath the station proper, passengers reaching the track platforms by elevators from the floor above, where waiting rooms, ticket offices and other accommodations are to be installed. The station is to be somewhat similar to the Back Bay station. It will cost approximately \$75,000 and is being erected by Horton & Hemenway of Providence, R. I.



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# Imparcial Says Spain Wants Commerce Treaty With France

## COMMERCE TIE WITH FRANCE IS QUEST IN SPAIN

Editor of *Imparcial* Declares Madrid Does Not Desire an Alliance but Would Favor Treaty on Business Basis

## KING'S VISIT VIEWED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—Don Luis Lopez Ballesteros, a deputy of the Cortez and the editor of the well-known Spanish journal *Imparcial*, at the close of King Alfonso's visit to Paris wrote an article on the entente between Spain and France which appeared in the columns of the Temps.

The Temps, through its correspondent in Madrid, wrote Don Ballesteros, is aware of the enthusiastic reception accorded the King of Spain on his return from his visit to the French capital. Such a reception is significant of the approval with which the Spanish people consider the policy of closer relations between the two countries. The difficult periods in the recent negotiations can afford no regret on either side of the Pyrenees, since all that is left in remembrance is duty accomplished without a trace of ill feeling.

The Spanish people, in pursuing this policy of closer relationship, do not consider that they have entered into an alliance, in the large sense in which this word is used. In other words, Spain does not consider that she has taken her place in a group of powers allied by formal agreement and bound to action whether of an offensive or a defensive nature for the common good. The formation of such an alliance at the present moment would be considered by Spain both dangerous and premature.

It must not be forgotten that this is our first step, after a long period of sequestration, into the vortex of international politics. Besides our inexperience, there are positive reasons why we should not enter into a formal agreement at this juncture. Our financial resources have been and are taxed to their utmost to meet the expenses of the Rif campaign and of the Moroccan operations; besides this we are engaged in building up our army and our navy, and we have the old problems of education, emigration and public works still to a great measure unsolved. Public opinion is aware of this situation and is assailed by the legitimate fear that the economic sacrifices necessitated by international agreements would paralyze the development of the country.

In these circumstances it cannot seem surprising that what Spain desires is a treaty of commerce, which will establish sound commercial relations between the two countries.

There is also another point of view of the proposed agreement with France which cannot be ignored, the point of view of the Socialists, the Syndicalists and the Revolutionaries, which is entirely inimical to any international agreement, and could only be conciliated by arguments prompted by reason, which could only be forthcoming if it could be proved that an alliance with France did not spell economic ruin.

Such then, candidly, is the state of public opinion in Spain. It has perhaps been best expressed by the president of the council, when he said of the visit of King Alfonso to Paris, that it was a means put at the disposal of the two countries to make cooperation possible in the establishment of their common welfare.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8.  
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Three Musketeers," 2:30, 8:10.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45.  
PLYMOUTH—"Divorcee," 8:10.

NEW YORK  
CARINO—"Island of the Gods."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
ELLIOTT—"Romance."  
ELTING—"Within the Law."  
FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard."  
GLOBE—"Mile Modiste."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Julia Sanderson."  
LIBERTY—"The Purple Road."

CHICAGO  
CORT—"H. B. Warner."  
GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True."  
GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

## FRENCH SOLDIERS DISLIKE LONGER TERM OF SERVICE

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The incidents at Toul and Belfort have been followed by another of the same nature at the Neuilly barracks in Paris.

Owing to the bakers' strike troops have been confined at these barracks for the last 12 days, and to relieve the monotony of the confinement, the officers have given leave for the band to play in the barrack square for an hour in the evenings, while the soldiers danced and otherwise amused themselves. On the evening when the incident occurred, some workmen who stopped at the gates to watch the fun in the square, raised a cry against the three years' service bill in which some of the soldiers joined, and a couplet of the "Internationale" was sung before the officers on duty could interfere.

Though some of the papers are making use of these incidents to further their own political ends, they are not generally looked upon as of a serious nature. It is averred that the very soldiers to protest the most loudly against the monotony of another year of barrack life would be the most anxious to fight for their country were it menaced with any danger.

## HEAD OF GERMAN SUFFRAGISTS IS ANTI-MILITANT

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The president of the German Bund for woman suffrage, Dr. Gertrud Baumer, has addressed a statement on the subject of militancy to the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. The purport of the declaration is the condemnation of the use of force to obtain their object, a means which she says, cannot be justified either by conviction or by self sacrifice.

The declaration also states that the methods of the Women's Social and Political Union have been represented in Germany as the only form of the suffrage movement in England, and that every fresh act of violence on the part of the English suffragettes was used against the German movement as a proof of the danger of its demands and aims.

## ALSACE CAPITAL INQUIRY DIFFICULT

(Special to the Monitor)  
STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The inquiry into the amount of foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine, instituted by the government of Alsace-Lorraine at the instigation of the Imperial government, has not met with very successful results.

The Chamber of Commerce of Strasbourg, which was asked to cooperate with the administration in the work of carrying out the inquiry, encountered great difficulties in its task. Having proved that nearly all the foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine was not due to foreign initiative but to the peculiar political situation of the country, the chamber has declared to the administration that there is no further object in conducting the inquiry.

The meaning of the chamber's declaration is that what is termed foreign capital invested in Alsace-Lorraine is French capital, the property of those Alsacians who left the country after the annexation. Any inquisitorial action taken with regard to their property would have a most injurious effect on the economic interests of Alsace-Lorraine.

## LAKES MAY BE MADE IN ITALY

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—It is reported that Calabria and Sardinia are to have artificial lakes. The first is to furnish Calabria and Apulia with electric power, and the second is for purposes of irrigation. The cost is estimated to be £3,800,000.

## QUEEN PRESENTS OLD PLATE

(Special to the Monitor)  
STOKE, England—The Queen has presented to the Stoke museum a Wedgwood cream ware plate, part of a dessert service manufactured by Josiah Wedgwood for the then Prince of Wales, probably at the end of the eighteenth century.

## COMPOSER MAY GET NOBEL PRIZE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—People say that the Nobel prize will be given this year to Richard Strauss, the famous German composer.

## GERMANY IS GLAD BRITISH BRIDGE CONTRACT IS WON

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany—The fact, mentioned recently in The Christian Science Monitor, that a German firm has secured the contract for the lock gates and swing bridge of the East India dock, London, has caused great satisfaction in Germany.

The Berliner Tageblatt admits that the German firm can work quicker and cheaper than English competitors because the latter have so much work in hand, but it says that the triumphal progress of German iron and steel through the world's markets is assured, and that German firms are certain to secure many more orders from Britain, particularly when the British iron and steel industry is very busy.

The fact mentioned in the Berliner Tageblatt that British firms are overwhelmed at present with work is probably the principal reason for this particular contract going to a German firm. The enormous difference in the scheduled cost of the work between the German firm and the nearest British firm may be due to several other causes. The director of the Gutehoffnungshütte Aktienverein, the firm which has secured the contract, is a member of the big combine which regulates the export price of steel and may have obtained specially reduced prices for his materials for export.

Even so it is maintained in some quarters that the firm cannot possibly hope to make anything out of this order. The fact that the British output of raw material has for many years remained practically stationary whereas the German output has largely increased during the same period, is said to be another factor determining the difference in schedule prices. The British output of raw material is not half the German output. The miners' strike in Great Britain is also considered to have affected the question of prices.

## CHINA'S POLICY TOWARD TIBET IS AWAITED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—In a leading article dealing with the present position in Tibet, the Pioneer declares that the re-establishment of Chinese authority in the tracts outside the borders of Tibet proper must be a slow process, and any adventurous policy, in the way of an advance towards Lhasa, would involve serious risks.

Yuin, however, continues the Allahabad Journal, is ambitious to emulate the actions of Chao-er-Feng, and in spite of orders from Peking, he may eventually begin a campaign on a portentous scale. The position is one that may cause alarm at Lhasa, hence it is important to know whether the orders of Yuan Shih-kai against any aggressive movement against Tibet still hold good.

A limit, the Pioneer goes on, may be put to the ambitions of provincial governors sooner or later, if Chinese policy as a whole is to command the respect of the European powers, and in this instance some definite pronouncement is required from Peking. The British government have the right to demand this, for fresh complications with regard to Tibet will inevitably occur if Yuan is to be allowed a free hand in Eastern Tibet with the local forces under his direct orders.

## N. S. W. LANDS ARE BEING OPENED UP

(Special to the Monitor)  
SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—There has been a rush of applicants for crown lands in New South Wales recently thrown open by the government. One Sydney land agent alone asked the department for no less than 2000 lithographs of one of the areas thrown open, to supply to his clients throughout Australia.

The government have announced that these latest subdivisions are in keeping with the policy which the New South Wales government is pursuing of throwing crown lands open for settlement as speedily as possible to meet the great demand existing throughout the state. The present subdivision consists almost entirely of wheat and grazing blocks. It is expected that the new areas will bring about a tremendous rush of settlers.

## GREAT JAPANESE PIONEER HONORED BY TOKIO STATUE

Founder of the First Political Party in Empire Is Present to See Tribute of People



(Copyright)  
COUNT ITAGAKI

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—A statue of Count Itagaki has been unveiled in the famous Shiba park of Tokio. The most interesting part of it all is that the count himself, with Countess Itagaki, was present and the statue unveiled by his young daughter.

The cost of the monument was 17,000 yen and the remaining amount of the 54,500 yen raised was presented to the count. In this way Japan has honored the one who is called the "pioneer champion of civil liberty and representative institutions, constitutionalism and local self-government, and the founder of the first political party."

In the venerable statesman's reply to Mayor Sakatani's congratulatory address, there is the same modesty and self-effacement shown in so many of Japan's great leaders of thought and people. He says he has served his empire with his whole heart and soul, but is unworthy of the great cause to which he has always so generously devoted his life. The count has often expressed the opinion that titles should not be merely inherited, but only given when merited.

Perhaps no statement from Count Itagaki's lips expresses his own personality better or will be remembered longer than words which fell from him when struck by an assassin's hand: "Itagaki is indeed rich in great and true men, and it is good that the honor and appreciation so well deserved have been bestowed upon him."

## AUSTRALIAN WINS BOMBAY CONTRACT

(Special to the Monitor)  
MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A contract amounting to over £220,000, for the supply of about 20 miles of locking bar steel pipes to be used in duplication of the water main of Bombay, has been secured in tender open to the world by Mephan Ferguson Proprietary, Limited, whose works are at Footscray, Melbourne. The pipes are the invention of Mephan Ferguson and the machinery to make them has been manufactured at Footscray and will be shipped to Bombay for production of the pipes on the spot.

## MEXICANS SEEK PORFIRIO DIAZ

(Special to the Monitor)  
CORUNNA, Spain—A delegation of prominent Mexicans arrived at Corunna recently, on board the steamship Ypiranga. They have, it is understood, come to Europe with the object of visiting former President Porfirio Diaz, and inducing him to return with them to Mexico and once more take up the reins of government.

## SOCIAL REFORM BILLS FAVORED BY FRENCH CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—A cabinet council has given its sanction to a number of bills presented for its consideration recently by the minister of labor, M. Chéron. The bills form the program of social legislation undertaken by the present government.

One of the measures is designed to facilitate the formation of companies in which capital and labor will participate as shareholders. The labor shares will be the collective property of the employees of the company and will be inalienable. The bill also provides for labor employed in industry to have a share in the control of the industries in which it is engaged. The provisions of this measure are in no way obligatory.

A further government bill legislates for labor credit societies and makes a grant of 2,000,000 francs towards the establishment of these institutions. In another of the government measures the rights of trade unions are extended to a large degree. It enables trade unions to acquire land and house property, to hire or distribute tools and utensils, and to act as agent for the distribution of articles manufactured by the members of the union, making no charge, however, for so doing. Protection of trade union marks serving for the identification of the origin of goods is also granted by the bill.

## CHINO-JAPANESE SOCIETY FORMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOKIO, Japan—A Sino-Japanese society, to be called the "Nikkwa Kokumin-kai," is now being formed in Tokio by the Japanese and Chinese officials and private residents. The object of the society is to reconcile the feelings of the Japanese and Chinese peoples, maintain the equilibrium of the Orient, and establish and promote the permanent welfare of the people of both countries.

A meeting of the promoters was held recently to consider the preliminaries necessary for the formation of the society, and the following prospectus has now been issued:

The general tendency of the affairs of the world has awakened the Asiatic peoples, and the increasing necessity of the Japanese and Chinese forming an alliance, and acting in good harmony, has been spontaneously acknowledged by the better informed amongst both nations. The existing state of affairs in Japan and China requires the immediate realization of the common aspirations of the Japanese and Chinese. Many societies, having for their object the promotion and protection of the welfare and interests of the Orient, have been formed, and a few such associations formed under the joint operation of the people of the two countries have been successful. We, men of the same mind, have promoted this society, and officials and private persons of both nationalities, who share our views, are invited to join it.

## BELGIAN SERVICE TO BE 15 MONTHS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BRUSSELS, Belgium—The length of the period of service in the regular army, which has been discussed in the Belgian chamber on the occasion of the tabling of the government bill for military reform, has been fixed at 15 months. The Radicals advocated one year's service, whilst the Socialists proposed six months for the infantry and one year for the cavalry, with the avowed intention of approximating as much as possible to the "armed nation" ideal, with reduced term of service, such as obtains in Switzerland. The government demand, which was passed by the chamber finally, was supported by the Catholics and the Moderate Liberals.

## CHIEF THREATENS BASSORAH

(Special to the Monitor)  
BASSORAH, Persia—Ajami bin Sadun is reported to be close to Bassorah, with a following estimated at about 1500 men. The authorities are doing all in their power to induce him to leave, and the people of Bassorah consider his attitude a distinct menace to the town. The latest news from Hassa is to the effect that the town has been captured, and its loss may have a very far-reaching effect upon the situation. The local government authorities have 500 troops and gendarmes at their disposal, and are expecting reinforcements.

## BRITISH COTTAGE BUILDING PLANS CAUSE DIVISION

Chambers of Agriculture Councilors Disagree as to State Aid for Rural Housing

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The building of cottages for farm laborers was discussed at a meeting of the council of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture. Mr. Stainer, M. P., moved that the principle of the rural cottages (No. 2) bill be generally approved. The object of the bill was to secure the erection of "three bedroom" cottages, with up to an eighth of an acre of garden land attached, at rents within the means of the agricultural laboring population.

The state under this bill would lend money for cottage building at as low a rate of interest as possible, both to owners of land and to rural district councils, the amount being repayable in 60 years, as in Ireland.

The scheme had been well received by the different chambers and societies concerned. Cottages were needed to check overworking and rural depopulation, and to enable the rural district councils to close insanitary cottages. They were needed to check the emigration of young people, and to raise the standard of life among rural laborers.

It would be necessary to create a rural housing department, to consist of three commissioners who would ascertain the requirements of the district councils and generally carry out the scheme. In Ireland £7,000,000 was being lent by the state for the erection of cottages, and while it had not stopped private enterprise, the standard of living had been raised, insanitary houses had been diminished in number and emigration had slackened.

In the subsequent discussion considerable difference of opinion was shown on the question, and it was finally agreed to adjourn the matter for further consideration. A discussion then took place on the report of the local taxation committee on the method employed under the finance (1909-10) act of ascertaining the site value of agricultural land. A letter was read from the chancellor of the exchequer pointing out that a committee had completely misapprehended the provision of the law with respect to increment value duty in relation to agricultural land. The report with Mr. Lloyd-George's letter was therefore referred back to the committee.

## AIR SUPPLY TRIALS SUCCEED

(Special to the Monitor)  
TOULON, France—With the purpose of solving the problem of the adequate ventilation of submarine craft satisfactory tests have recently been carried out on board the French submarine Argonaute.

## LONG HATPINS BRING FINES

(Special to the Monitor)  
PERTH, W. Aus.—Fifteen women have been fined 10s. each at Perth for wearing projecting hatpins without guards.

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## EXASPERATION IN ITALY AT PALACE OF JUSTICE CASE

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy—The debate in the chamber on the palace of justice scandal, adjourned temporarily, owing to the publication of further documents by a member of the commission of inquiry, has revealed the presence of the old regional feeling between north and south which had been extinct since the beginning of the Lybian war.

It is subject for complaint by the southern deputies, though without any show of reason, that their southern colleagues implicated in the affair had been unduly severely dealt with, whereas the northern members were let off very easily. The stir in public opinion caused by the palace of justice affair has been increased by other revelations concerning public institutions, brought to light by the premier, Signor Giolitti.

This evidence of the waste of public money coming from more than one quarter, coupled with the deficit of the exhibition and the drain of the Lybian war has caused a feeling of exasperation throughout the country.

## AUSTRALIAN STATES COOPERATE

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The amalgamation of the New South Wales and Victorian immigration offices in London will take place shortly, an office being provided under the joint control of the New South Wales and Victorian governments. A levy made on a population basis will provide half the expense of the office, and the other half will be provided by a levy made on the basis of the number of immigrants secured. Mr. Watt, the Victorian premier, put forward a proposal some time ago for uniting the immigration work in London of all the Australian states. All the other states except New South Wales have, however, decided to maintain their separate organizations.



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WARD'S



# Official Austria Hoping for Peace Between Balkan Allies

## POWERFUL NEW WIRELESS LINK FOR BANGALORE

Karachi Already Has Depot but Station Being Planned Will Touch Australia on One Side and South Africa on Other

## INDIAN DEVELOPMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
KARACHI, India.—The extraordinary development of wireless telegraphy during the last few years, and the consequent rapid increase in the number of wireless telegraph stations all over the world, has brought this fascinating subject very much into the public eye. Indeed, the public interest in it has reached the very practical, though somewhat mischievous stage of indiscriminate amateur installations at every place where there is a regularly established station.

Even here in Karachi, where a wireless station has been established only a few months, the amateurs have already set themselves up, and there are known to be at least three small installations, of which two have the apparatus for sending as well as receiving. It is quite possible that there are others which only a select few know about. These amateur installations are not yet prohibited, but they are strictly confined to a certain short-wave length, so that they will not interfere with the regular stations.

For some days the station here was puzzled by strange signals, which they could not at first locate. Then they discovered from conversation which was being carried on, that a man at Manora, across the harbor, had put up a small installation and was communicating with a friend in Karachi, who had a similar set of instruments. They immediately made inquiries, found out who the offender was and ordered him to change his wave-length.

## Karachi Speaks to Ships

The Karachi wireless station was opened last November for the exchange of telegrams with ships at sea. The charge for telegrams is eight annas, or 10 cents, per word, plus the charge over the Indian wires, which is an additional half anna, or one cent, per word, with a minimum charge of six annas. Besides communicating with ships at sea they are in touch with the wireless stations at Lahore and Bombay, and frequently assist the land wires when those wires are blocked with a heavy pressure of traffic, or are interfered with by weather conditions.

The Bombay station is not yet in a position to communicate easily with Karachi, as their installation is somewhat antiquated, and more or less ineffective for long-distance working. It is expected, however, that an up-to-date, full-power installation will shortly be fitted up there, and they will then be on the same footing as Karachi.

The Karachi wireless station is one of the most powerful in India. The aerial is carried on six masts, each 260 feet high, placed in a long rectangle running northeast and southwest, in the center of which stands the building which contains the operating machinery and instruments. The building is a single floor structure, containing four large rooms placed in a straight line. The engine-room is at one end, and the instrument room and office at the other end. In between are the dynamo and battery rooms.

## Plan to Avoid Waste

The dynamo and accumulators are arranged on an ingenious plan, by which there is no waste or failure of current when the station is working from the dynamo. If there is an excess of current from the dynamo it is taken up by the accumulators, whilst if there is a deficiency the balance is drawn from the accumulators. The instruments can be arranged to work on any wave-length from 300 meters up to 4200 meters. The detector which is chiefly used is the Marconi magnetic, but they have also got the valve and crystal detectors, which they use for long distance working.

Under the worst conditions of working the speaking range is 500 miles; under moderate conditions 1000 miles; ordinarily favorable conditions will give a range of 1400 miles, and the very best conditions any distance up to 1800 miles. A ship having a sufficiently powerful installation can be followed up from Karachi far into the Red sea, and they have occasionally kept in touch with a ship from Colombo right away to Aden. The Nauen station, in Germany, was picked up once during the cold weather, and no doubt it will be heard again next winter, when conditions are most favorable. This is their record distance in reception.

Preparations are being made at Bangalore, in Southern India, for the erection of a wireless station, which shall form one of the links in the chain of stations connecting the various units of the British Empire. It will be the most powerful station in India. According to specification, it will be from six to 10 times more powerful than the Karachi station, and will be in communication with South Africa on the one side, and with Singapore and Australia on the other.

## SIGNOR NATHAN SAID TO RESIGN

(Special to the Monitor)  
ROME, Italy.—It is reported that the mayor of Rome, Signor Nathan, has resigned.

## DANES RALLY TO DEFENSE OF THEIR COUNTRY

Great Fund Is Raised by Popular Subscription to Aid Military Arm of Government

(Special to the Monitor)  
COPENHAGEN, Denmark.—The example of the Swedes in presenting a national subscription of 18,000,000 kroner to their government for the purpose of building a dreadnought has been followed by the Danish nation.

The Danish government made it known some time ago that to render the Copenhagen line of defense efficient, a fort was badly needed in the way of defense works around the Danish capital. A subscription amounting to 495,000 kroner was raised by a few patriotic Danes but owing to difficulties in obtaining the sanction of Parliament, the sum was not expended and remained at the disposal of the minister of defense.

As the result of a conference with the military authorities, however, it was discovered that the defense of the country as a whole needed to be brought up to modern standards of efficiency. To provide for this, an appeal was made to the nation for a sum of 594,000 kroner. The appeal was responded to with enthusiasm, the central office in Copenhagen being deluged with subscriptions large and small from all parts of the country. It was then found necessary to establish local committees not only in Denmark, but among the Danes living in London, Scotland, the United States and other parts of the world.

Among the subscribers to the fund, which reached in a few weeks the sum of 1,396,000 kroner, were Danish artists and sculptors, landowners, commercial firms, merchants. The King sent 10,800 kroner and other members of the royal family, 5400 kroner. Another feature of the patriotism which is being manifested by the people is seen in the number of volunteer corps organized throughout the country armed with automatic rifles and mounted on cycles and motorcycles.

## TEACHER OF GREEK NAVY IS HONORED

(Special to the Monitor)  
ATHENS, Greece.—Rear-Admiral Tufnell recently received from the King of Greece the grand cordon of the Order of the Saviour on the occasion of his departure from Athens. Admiral Coudourotis also telegraphed to Admiral Tufnell the thanks of the Greek navy for the work so successfully accomplished by the English naval mission. In forwarding the telegram to Admiral Tufnell, the minister of marine added that the Greek navy would remember with great gratitude what it owed to his instruction. Admiral Tufnell replied that he was proud to have commanded the Greek fleet, whose future would be as glorious as its past.

It will be recalled that Rear-Admiral Tufnell and the majority of the officers connected with the English naval mission, decided to retire on the renewal of the contract of the mission for a further period of two years. The conditions of the new contract include an increase of personnel. It is the desire of the Greek government that the admiral and officers who will succeed Rear-Admiral Tufnell and his colleagues should be selected from the active list.

## PERSIAN MINISTER GIVES UP OFFICE

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The latest news from Teheran is to the effect that Vosuk-ed-Dowleh, the Persian foreign minister, has resigned owing, apparently, to the attacks made upon him for recent railway concessions. It is expected that Mustafae-el-Mamalek, minister of war, will follow suit.

Every effort has been made by both the British and Russian legations to prevent these resignations, as it is recognized that the work of reconstructing the cabinet at this particular juncture would be most difficult. It is generally believed that the Sipahdar, who has returned to Teheran, may again be the Russian candidate for an important office.

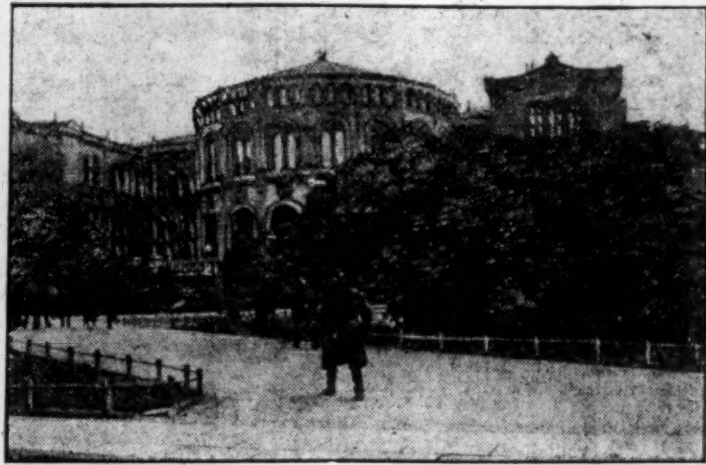
## REPORT ON OSMIRIDIUM

(Special to the Monitor)  
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The report of the state mining engineer, Hartwell Conder, on the alleged osmiridium mine on the West coast, states that the discovery is on a hillside above the head of McGunty's creek, which, though only a trickle in dry weather, has in the past proved to be rich in osmiridium. The mine is undeveloped, and at present consists of two holes from which fragments of serpentine rock have been obtained, which, on crushing, yielded very high values of osmiridium. These values are, however, irregular, some samples producing no metal.

## SAINT-SAENS FESTIVAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
VEVEY, Switzerland.—The festival organized in honor of Saint-Saens commenced with the giving of the "Hymn to Victor Hugo" by Saint-Saens. The concert hall was full and among the audience were many literary and musical notabilities. Saint-Saens himself was made the object of an ovation both on the part of the musicians and of the public.

## NORWAY IS TAKING STEPS TO PRESERVE CRADLE OF LIBERTY



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)  
Parliament House, Kristiania, where the historic small hall of Storting is located

(Special to the Monitor)  
KRISTIANIA, Norway.—The ancient hall in which the Storting have assembled for the last 40 years is going to be removed to the National Museum on Bygdø. The hall is to be incorporated into a large building to be erected there. The Storting have voted a sum of money toward this project, but as a further sum is still required, a national subscription will take place.

The dimensions of this ancient hall are so small as to enable any one sitting in the public gallery to touch the representatives seated at the back of the hall. Its furniture is very simple, and even scanty.

The chandeliers, which were originally borrowed from private people, now no

longer exist, and the walls and green covers of the benches are worn and faded. The hall has existed in its present condition for the last 100 years, and contains many historical associations. It was here that the Storting received the Swedish crown prince, Carl Johan, who four years later became King of Norway. Here, in this modestly furnished room, the Norwegian national liberty was born and has been built up, and here Speaker Christie presided when the parliamentary system was inaugurated. Many notable leaders have succeeded him and continued the further development of the liberalism which the Norwegian nation enjoys today, under King Carl Johan's great-grandson, Haakon VII., former prince of Denmark.

## RUSSIAN PRESS DENOUNCE BLOW AT THEIR LIBERTY

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—With the exception of those supporting the Extreme Right, the newspapers are loud in their opposition to the new press law which has been laid before the cabinet by the minister of the interior. A united protest has been issued by the Liberal journals, denouncing what they describe as a reactionary measure, and intimating their determination to fight by all possible means for the liberty of the press.

The Novoe Vremya ridicules the details of the project, which amongst other things compels the proprietor of a paper to reside in the town of publication for at least six months of the year. The journal adds that the underlying object of the proposal seems to be to deter serious capitalists from investing in newspaper enterprises.

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The measure against the freedom of the press, the outlines of which were given by M. Maklakoff, the minister of the interior, to the Temps recently, has now been laid before the council of ministers. This bill, the object of which is to re-establish the censorship of the press before publication, is not well received in parliamentary circles. According to the Rousskaia Molva the greater part of the deputies of the Center and all those of the Left are opposed to the bill in principle, as well as for technical reasons.

It is considered by many Parliamentarians that it will be impossible to bring forward any measures regarding the press in the fourth Duma, since even if the Chamber can effectually oppose the government bill, it will not be able to count on sufficient support to enable it to carry through a bill which would constitute really effective reform.

## BOARD OF TRADE REPORT TREATS OF COMMERCIAL NEWS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The report to the Board of Trade by the advisory committee on commercial intelligence was recently issued. The report, which deals with the period from March, 1910, to March, 1913, treats of the work of the intelligence branch, permanent trade representation in the self-governing dominions, India, and the crown colonies, commercial missions, and foreign tariffs, to deal with which points and to advise as to the best means for obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade, the committee was appointed three years ago.

The committee have investigated the proposals for revising the customs' tariffs of Japan, Sweden, and the Netherlands, and also for modifying the customs valuation tariffs of Spain and the Argentine Republic. The information obtained by the intelligence branch is either made public in the Board of Trade Journal, or, if this course is not advisable in the interests of British trade, it is distributed confidentially to chambers of commerce, and individual firms desirous of receiving information as to particular branches of trade. In some cases, in order to prevent the machinery of the branch being utilized for the purposes of firms whose interests are not predominantly British, it is found desirable simply to indicate that information on a given matter is available on personal application, the branch exercising its discretion as to giving or withholding the information.

## GREATNESS OF ENGLISH BIBLE IS EMPHASIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland.—Prof. A. Quiller-Couch, the King Edward VII. professor of English literature at Cambridge, England, recently delivered a very interesting course of lectures on "The Writing of English." The lecturer dealt with the capital difficulty of prose, the saying of extraordinary things, in running its level up to the high emotional moments. He warned his hearers that in studying literature, still more in studying to write it, they should distrust all classification.

After speaking of the Elizabethan prose the lecturer said that individual genius such as Shakespeare's might come in the course of nature. But how 47 men, not one known outside of this performance for any superlative talent, could have brought forth that marvel, the Bible, to birth—well, he was somewhat skeptical, but he admitted that before such a wonder as that, the most skeptical must stand humble and aghast. Did it, or did it not, strike them as queer that the people who set them "courses of study" in English literature never included the English version, which not only intrinsically, but historically, was out and away the greatest book in English prose? Perhaps they paid the student the silent compliment of supposing that he was perfectly acquainted with it? He wondered.

When a nation had achieved the manner of diction they found in the wonderful language of the authorized version, those glorious rhythms, simple men, holy and humble men of heart like Isaac Walton and Bunyan had their lips touched, and spoke to the homelier cadences. Proud men, scholars—Milton and Sir Thomas Browne—practised the rolling Latin sentences, but on the nobler cadences of our Bible they too fell back. The precise man, Addison, cannot excel one parable in brevity or in heavenly clarity. The Bible controls its enemy Gibbon as surely as it haunts the curious music of a light sentence of Thackeray. It is in everything we see, hear, feel, because it is in us, in our blood.

"You have received it by inheritance," the lecturer concluded. "It is yours, freely yours to direct your words through life as well as your hearts."

## MANCHESTER, ENG., STUDENTS FORM PEACE SOCIETY

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, England.—A war and peace society has recently been formed at Manchester University, the inaugural meeting being held in the women's debating hall recently, when Professor Unwin delivered an address on "England and Germany: the historic root of the trouble."

Norman Angell's book, "The Great Illusion" has been the chief inspiration in the forming of this society, the objects of which are as follows:

1. To gather and distribute information with regard to the economic utility of armed aggression.
2. To consider the problem of defense.
3. To consider means of settling international disputes without war.
4. To discourage the use of misleading terminology in the discussion of international relations.
5. To establish communication with similar societies in British and foreign universities.

## WIRELESS SOON TO GIRDLE GLOBE.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—High power wireless telegraph stations are to be erected in California, at Honolulu, and on the Japanese coast, at a point which has yet to be selected by the government. The contract for these stations has already been signed. Communication will then be established with India and from there connection will ultimately be made with Europe.

The service between London and New York will also be improved by the provision of powerful installations at New Jersey and Massachusetts. Arrangements are also being made for stations at Hong Kong and Shanghai, at Penang, Singapore and on the Chinese coast.

The government of Australia propose to set up 16 stations, of which eight are already working. As communication has already been established between Port Moresby, New Guinea and Macquarie island, close to the antarctic circle, it would seem that the complete circuit of the globe by wireless telegraphy is not far distant.

## AUSTRALIAN UNIFORMS SHOWN

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A collection of exhibits illustrative of the uniforms, equipment, etc., of the Australian military forces will be forwarded for display at an imperial services exhibition to be opened at Earls Court, London, on May 31.

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## AUSTRIA HOPES FOR PEACE IN BALKAN STATES

South Slav Question Getting Too Prominent to Suit Her Statesmen Should Continued Bickerings Lead to More War

## NO TROUBLE INVITED

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria.—The political situation is still the subject of much anxiety to Austrian statesmen. The trouble between Bulgaria and Serbia appears serious. The Serbs are very proud of the fact that neither Adrianople nor Skutari would have been taken without the help of their siege guns.

They forget that Skutari was not taken by storm, and that the efficiency of the French guns is not to their credit, but rather shows only too plainly that their success was owing to the good offices of France, acting probably for Russia, who allowed them to have good artillery, without paying ready money for the same. Whether the French will ever see their money is an open question.

The Serbs say that they are in possession of large sums of money, in spite of the expense of the war, but here this is not credited. The Austrians say Serbia never had any wealth and is little better off than Montenegro herself. It is clear that Serbia will be taking great risks should she go to war, unless she has definite promises from Russia to come to the rescue should things go badly. This is unlikely, as although Russia will expend money to weaken her rival in the Balkans, Austria-Hungary, it is very doubtful whether she would undertake the difficult task of supporting Serbia through thick and thin against Bulgaria.

The man in the street in Vienna rejoices in the news that the Balkan states are quarreling. The statesman does not share this view. He has an ever-present dread of a great war, which may develop from the Balkan trouble. This he wishes to avoid, as it would raise all kinds of questions which, he feels, may answer themselves and be forgotten off peace continues, but which will assume dangerous proportions if fighting commences. The chief of these is the south Slav question, which is coming ever further into the foreground. Thus the genuine policy now being followed by Austria-Hungary is the preservation of peace among the Balkan states, not for altruistic motives, but because it suits her best.

## WIRELESS IN BASS STRAITS

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—Between 40 and 50 men are now at work on the wireless telegraph station which the federal government are erecting at Emu, on Flinders island, Bass straits.

## RISE IN ENGLISH RAILWAY RATES IS BEING FOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—Official announcements have just been issued by the leading railway companies of England giving details of the increases which they have decided on in their rates for the carriage of merchandise.

As stated recently in The Christian Science Monitor the increases, which apply to the carriage of traffic, other than coal and coke, by merchandise train, and the carriage of perishable and other merchandise traffic by passenger train, are the result of the passing of the railway rates act last session. That act was passed in order to enable the companies to recoup themselves for the higher cost of labor resulting from the railway strike of 1911.

The new scale of charges comes into operation on July 1, when the Scottish railway companies, by agreement with the English companies, will also raise their rates. The rates show an increase of 1/2d. on the present rates up to 1s., and of 1d. up to and not exceeding 3s. 1d. Beyond this amount there is a uniform increase of 1d. for every 2s. up to 98s. 11d. of the present rates. The increase for 98s. 11d. of the present rates is 3s. 11d. and the increase for all amounts above it is 4s. The London, Brighton & South Coast railway has issued a separate scale of charges for the carriage of merchandise between those stations on the line which are not served by the London and Southwestern or the Southeastern and Chatham companies.

Generally speaking the increase is one of 4 per cent all round. Traders are alarmed at this increase which many think will produce an extra revenue for the companies far in excess of the increased outlay on higher wages. The manufacturers' section of the London Chamber of Commerce has already passed a resolution against the 4 per cent increase and this example will probably be followed by other chambers of commerce throughout the country.

## ILFORD AIDS HOMEBUYERS MOST

(Special to the Monitor)

ILFORD, England.—The sum of £100,000 has been advanced to ratepayers by the Ilford district council to enable them to purchase their residences. The council was one of the first to adopt the small dwellings acquisition act. It is stated that Ilford has a higher percentage of houseowners than any other town in the kingdom.

## ANIMAL ESSAYS NUMBER 292,454

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is reported that at a recent distribution of prizes by the Duchess of Marlborough at the Crystal Palace to the winners of the essay competition organized by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, 1728 schools competed and a total of 292,454 essays were written.

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# Better Harbor to Be Demanded for the City of Portland, Me.

## GOV. BALDWIN REJECTS \$450,000 ARMORY MEASURE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Governor Baldwin has withheld his signature from appropriation bills involving expenditure of about \$700,000.

The largest item in the list is the appropriation for armories and armory sites, which amounted to \$457,000 and included an appropriation of \$125,000 for an armory site in this city. Other measures which failed because of the Governor's action are those for appropriation of \$80,000 for the payment of pensions to the teachers in public schools of the state supported wholly or in part by the state, and \$15,000 for the purchase of land for the enlargement of the normal school in New Britain.

In effect, the Governor states that his

action is due entirely to the present financial condition of the state and the fact that the state is spending much more than its income.

Governor Baldwin vetoed the so-called "two days rest" bill. In his memorandum he says the utilities commission has power to grant the terms of employment if it wants to.

**GREEKS CELEBRATE FREEDOM**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Under the auspices of the pan-Hellenic Union, the Greeks of Springfield celebrated their independence heroes of 1821 and their Balkan war victories of 1913 with services, parade and speeches on Sunday. Among the speakers at the meeting in Hibernian hall in the evening were Mayor Denison, Nicholas Dean Giroux of the International College and Nicholas G. Xenakis of the graduating class of the college.

## BEEKEEPERS TO GATHER AT END OF STUDY TERM

AMHERST, Mass.—The annual beekeepers' convention will be held at the Massachusetts Agricultural College June 11 and 12. This convention is the closing event of the two weeks' course in beekeeping which is conducted annually at the college.

There will be a complete collection of beekeepers' supplies exhibited and explanations will be given of the equipment used.

Among the speakers announced are E. R. Root of Medina, O.; Morley Pettit, provincial apiarist from Guelph, Ont.; A. W. Yates of Hartford, Conn.; John Shaughnessy, O. F. Fuller, George T. Whitten, E. C. Britton and Dr. C. G. Schamu.

## Rivers and Harbors Committee Will Be Asked to Visit City and See for Itself What Is Need—One Million Asked

### CAMPAIGN IS URGENT

PORTLAND, Me.—Portland has determined to have an adequate and modern harbor if effort can accomplish it. Congressman Asher C. Hinds, Col. William E. Craighill, the Portland harbor commissioners and officers of the Portland Board of Trade have decided that it would be advisable to have a survey of the harbor channel approaches made and to place a bill before Congress asking for a large appropriation, probably \$1,000,000 in order that Portland may be provided with deeper water, that Witch Rock may be removed and that the water in the channel may be dredged to a depth of 35 feet.

Congressman S. M. Sparkman of Florida, the chairman of the rivers and harbors committee in Congress will be asked to come to Portland and learn of the improvements needed.

The general opinion expressed at the meeting was that a general survey is necessary and that Witch Rock should be surveyed as it has been learned that its last survey was made about 15 years ago.

Colonel Craighill, the officer in charge of the United States engineers corps in this district, is endorsing the campaign to secure improvements, but he is opposed to having the docks of the Grand Trunk railway lengthened beyond the harbor line limits and said that the minute the Grand Trunk secured permission to extend the pier other owners of wharf property would be asking for the same privilege.

Colonel Craighill said that he believed the problem would be solved easily by the Grand Trunk building new piers to the east of the present piers. There is ample room for piers 1000 feet in length, said Colonel Craighill.

Those in attendance at the Friday meeting were President Silas B. Adams of the Portland Board of Trade, Congressman Asher C. Hinds, Harbor Commissioners Cyrus H. Farley, C. W. T. Goding, Walter Dec Moore, chairman of the board of immigration committee, and Secretary Maurice C. Rich of the Board of Trade.

## EARLY SATURDAY CLOSING INDORSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Labor men, at the quarterly convention of the Rhode Island State Branch, A. F. of L., at Falstaff hall, Sunday, unanimously adopted a resolution endorsing the movement to close the stores in the state at 6 o'clock Saturday nights, and to retain the Friday half-holiday.

A resolution endorsing the Providence Typographical Union's action in inviting its international organization to hold its 1914 convention in Providence was passed. The delegates, acting on the legislative committee's report, authorized the executive committee to draft a bill in reference to the creation of a state arbitration board for presentation at the next General Assembly session.

**POSTAL TEST COMES JUNE 28**  
GREENFIELD, Mass.—The United States civil service commission announces that June 28 an examination

will be held here for a contemplated vacancy in the position of fourth-class postmaster at Whately, and other vacancies as they may occur at that office, unless it shall be decided in the interests of the service to fill the vacancy by reinstatement.

## MILLBURY OPENS HER CENTENNIAL

MILLBURY, Mass.—The biggest crowd that ever attended a band concert here heard a concert of sacred numbers at Bramanville, Sunday afternoon. Fully 3000 people were present.

The bandstand was not large enough to accommodate the members of the band, so the concert was given on the lawn in front of the First Congregational church. Every available place was taken by the large crowd that turned out from Millbury, Worcester and the neighboring towns, to help Millbury people celebrate the opening of their centennial observance.

## BRITISH AUTO MEN ON TO PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Members of the Institution of Automobile Engineers and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders of England, accompanied by the members of the Society of Automobile Engineers of this country, are to visit this city and Pawtucket Wednesday.

The party will arrive in Pawtucket early in the morning from the lake cities. They will inspect the plant of the Potter & Johnston company.

Later they will be brought here in motor buses and automobiles and taken through the works of the Alco factory of the American Locomotive Company. The afternoon will be devoted to an inspection of the buildings of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company and to a sightseeing tour. As the concluding feature the committee has planned a Rhode Island shore dinner at the Rhode Island Country Club at Nayatt.

## DELAWARE COLLEGE HAS RAISED HIGH SCHOOL STANDARD IN STATE

Admission of Women as Students  
Regarded as Step That Will  
Enlarge Sphere of Usefulness  
Now Enjoyed by Institution

### ANNEX PROVIDED FOR

NEWARK, Del.—With admission of women as students at Delaware College, made effective when the Legislature at its last session passed an act authorizing the construction of the necessary dormitories and other facilities and carrying a generous appropriation for the purpose, that institution is expected to greatly enlarge its sphere of usefulness.

The women's annex to the college will be under the control of the board of trustees of Delaware College and instruction will be given by the college faculty. This arrangement is along the lines of those already adopted at many of the larger educational institutions.

Delaware College is the only institution for higher education in the state of Delaware. The state is small and outside of Wilmington, the metropolis, is essentially a rural community.

The inhabitants are almost purely of colonial descent—from the English, Swedish, Dutch and Irish pioneers. This condition makes the people more or less close in their relationship with each other. Thus the majority of the students attending Delaware College are found to be of this old colonial descent.

The college is head of the educational system of the state. The grades of the various high schools have been gradually raised until now those schools are feeders of the college and students prepared by them are able to enter the college.

Tuition is free to all boys who are residents of the state. Under the recent act of the Legislature this will apply to girls, as well, within a short time.

Delaware College offers the following courses of study: Classical and Latin scientific, both leading to the degree B. A.; general science, leading to the degree B. S.; agricultural, leading to the degree B. S. in agriculture; and three courses in engineering—civil, mechanical and electrical, all leading to the degree B. S.

All students are required to take military instruction. The United States government details an officer of the regular army to be instructor of military science and tactics and to act as commandant of cadets at the institution.

Although comparatively small, Delaware College is quite old, having been chartered by act of the state Legislature in 1833 and opened to students in May, 1834. Prior to the act of 1833, the Legislature passed an act (1821) "to establish a college at the village of Newark or its vicinity, for the education of youths in the English, Latin and Greek languages, besides arts and sciences." This act, however, never was carried into effect, although it clearly showed that public opinion, even at that time, was strongly favorable to giving the youth of Delaware an institution for its higher education. Under the act of 1833, the college was named Newark College, but this title was changed to Delaware College in 1843.

The institution continued until 1859 under these old acts but at the latter date it was suspended and remained closed until 1870. During those 25 years, 454 students matriculated and many of them became most useful as well as prominent citizens.

By act of the Legislature passed in 1867, Delaware College was designated as beneficiary under the act of Congress commonly known as the Morrill bill. An equal interest in the grounds, buildings and other property was conveyed to the state of Delaware. The college is now beneficiary under the Hatch bill, passed by Congress in 1887. This amounts to \$15,000 annually. Other government grants make \$40,000 the total annual sum received by the college. These appropriations have enabled the college to enlarge its corps of professors and instructors and greatly increase its usefulness.

The state has been liberal in appropriations to the college the last few years, and now the buildings are in excellent condition and ample for the needs of the students. Through the generosity of members of the Frazier family at Newark, the college now has an athletic field that compares favorably with those of other colleges of its size. The old dormitory building is



Dormitory at Delaware College, Newark, Del.

especially noteworthy in appearance. It is situated on a beautiful campus where grow many linden trees nearly a century old. There is a large Doric portico at the main entrance, and recently new fronts corresponding to this have been placed on the wings.

Women were admitted as students at Delaware College in 1872 and continued as students until 1885, when they were excluded by resolution of the board of directors. "The facilities and conditions at the college have been such since the latter date as to warrant their continued exclusion up to this time. This condition now, however, has been changed. The admission of women as students

gives the daughters of Delaware an equal opportunity with her sons to obtain higher education.

Delaware College is beautifully located in this town, which is about 12 miles distant from Wilmington. The railroad facilities are excellent, both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore & Ohio railroad systems passing through the town. Newark is given a pleasant intellectual atmosphere, by the presence of the college, which has a faculty composed of men of high character and marked ability.

The present student body numbers more than two hundred. With the admission of women as students, this number should be considerably increased.

## U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SWELLS ITS MEMBERSHIP

WASHINGTON.—The Chamber of Commerce of the United States, of America has been increased in membership by the election of the Board of Trade, Vicksburg, Miss., the United States Trade Mark Association, New York city, the Rhode Island Business Men's Association, Providence, and the Board of Trade of Louisville, Ky.

This makes 341 organizations, representing more than 100,000 business men, that have federated in less than a year for the purpose of bringing to a focus the business opinion of the United States. More than 70 of these organizations are national in scope.

On June 14 the final vote will have been received by the chamber relative to the referendum on the permanent tariff commission and the referendum on the subject of the appropriation in the sundry civil bill for the enforcement of antitrust laws.

### MRS. GRANT IN PITTSFIELD

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, widow of General Grant, will arrive at the Maplewood hotel about June 15 to spend the summer. Admiral George Dewey is expected to arrive in the city about June 16 for the summer, and will stay at Miss Florence J. Learned's farm, West street.

### SCHOOL TEACHERS APPOINTED

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The board of education has appointed 25 teachers from the senior class of the state normal school in this city. They are all from New Haven and were selected according to their ranking in their class. They will go on the unassigned list.

### BIBLE SCHOOLS CARE FOR 2000

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Nearly 2000 children of the city, unable to go away for the summer and with only the streets or public playgrounds to furnish recreation for them, will be accommodated at the daily vacation Bible schools which will open for the sixth year next month.

### THEATER TO OPEN

GREENFIELD, Mass.—Under the management of Herbert S. Streeter the Victoria theater opens Tuesday night with moving pictures and vaudeville. The house has a seating capacity of 1000 and the stage is 30 feet wide at the proscenium arch and 32 feet deep.

### THIRTY MILLIONS IN NOTES

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company recently applied to the railroad commission for authority to issue \$30,000,000 in notes. The money is to be used in a program of construction and improvement, largely in California.

## INDIANS WILL PLAY 'HIAWATHA' FOR SOCIAL FUND

NEW YORK.—One hundred and fifty Dakota and Ojibwa Indians from the Lake Erie reservation will present Longfellow's version of the legend of "Hiawatha" twice a day beginning today and continuing until July 9, in the woods and fields near Van Cortlandt park. The actors include a squaw to portray the Old Nokomis, and a papoose strapped to a board the infant Hiawatha.

The spectacle is under the direction of the Woman's Municipal League and given for the benefit of tenement improvement, public playgrounds and educational purposes. Among the honorary committee members of the league are Col. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low and District Attorney and Mrs. Whitman.

## CRUELTY CHARGED AGAINST INSTITUTE

NEW YORK.—The American on its front page today says: "Mrs. Diana Belais, president of the New York Antivivisection Society, announced that she would call upon District Attorney Whitman today and ask for the prosecution of Dr. Alexis Carrel, Dr. Simon Flexner and other heads of the Rockefeller Institute on a charge of cruelty to animals."

"Dr. Carrel is on his way to Europe and Dr. Flexner declined to discuss the announcement of Mrs. Belais. Rockefeller Institute officials, however, declared they had nothing to fear from investigation, though they did not believe Mr. Whitman would act upon the request."

## LAST TUFTS GIRLS' CLASS TO GRADUATE

Jackson College Students About  
to Leave Entered Senior Institution  
Just Before Segregation  
Proposition Made Effective

### CHANGE IS COMPLETE

MEDFORD, Mass.—The last class of girls to be graduated from Tufts College will receive diplomas with the Tufts men at commencement, June 18, and from then on, Tufts sister institution, Jackson College, will give its degree to the women students. The girls in this year's senior class entered in 1909, just before the segregation of the girls was decided upon and Jackson's choice. They were therefore given their choice this year of receiving either a Tufts or a Jackson diploma, and without exception, they voted to take the Tufts degree.

When this class graduates, Jackson will become completely separated from Tufts. It is probable that next year Jackson will have its own class day and commencement celebrations, and not combine with the corresponding classes at Tufts as has been done during the past three years.

Tufts was opened to women students on the same terms as to men in 1893. In 1895 a bequest of nearly \$100,000 was made for the benefit of the women students by Mrs. Cornelia M. Jackson of Providence, and this sum, together with other similar bequests, made possible the provision of buildings for the present Jackson College. Legislative sanction for the separate women's college was given in the spring of 1909 and the college was officially opened Sept. 22, 1910. Since then, only three degrees have been given by Jackson, in each case the recipient being a girl who has entered Jackson

from some other institution, and who was not eligible to receive a Tufts degree under the option which was permitted every woman student in college at the time segregation was announced.

The president of this group of women seniors for the past three years has been Miss Ruth E. Penniman, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Penniman of Peabody. Miss Mildred E. Anderson of Stronghurst, Ill., is the vice-president of the class, and also has been secretary of the All-Around Club for the past year. Miss Anderson has just been elected to write the music for the class ode to be sung at the class day exercises, an election secured partly because of her success as the organist at the morning chapel services at Jackson.

Miss Abby H. R. Field of Medford has been selected to write the words for the ode. She is a grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Rugg, former secretary of the Tufts College corporation.

Jackson will be represented upon the commencement day platform by Miss Octavia Chapin of Medford. She is the present president of the All-Around Club and a member of the class day committee. Miss Etta M. Phillips of Lowell, is the marshal of the class and also president of the Jackson student government association.

Two of the girls, Miss Rose Greenberg of West Somerville, and Miss Marion A. Colby of Hillsboro, N. H., enjoy membership in Phi Beta Kappa, the initiations of the Tufts chapter having recently been held. Miss Colby is also the class secretary and the treasurer of the All-Around Club. Miss Louise A. Berthold of Saugus is the treasurer of the class.

## GIRLS WHO ARE TO GET TUFTS COLLEGE DEGREE



## EAST AURORA, N. Y., RESPLENDENT IN HOMELIKENESS AND ARTISTRY

Village Is Famed as Residential  
Place with Industries Devoted  
Particularly to Home Arts and  
Beautifying the Household

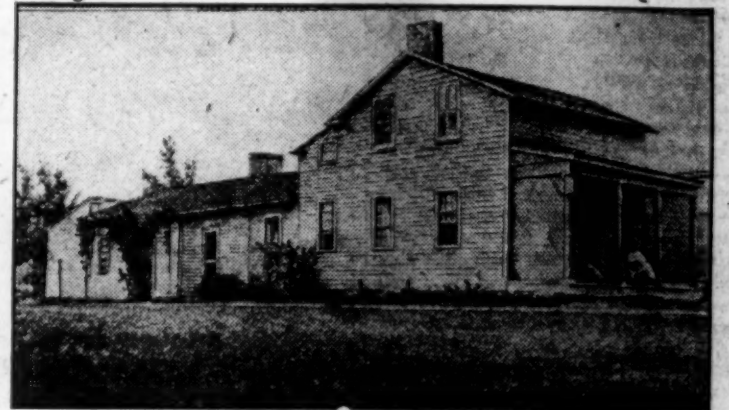
### HAND WORK NOTABLE

EAST AURORA, N. Y.—A claim to historical interest in the town of East Aurora is the fact of its being the native place of President Millard Fillmore. The house where he spent his boyhood has been purchased recently by a Fillmore Historical Society to be used as a museum. President Fillmore lived here until he went away to study law and afterward he returned here to practise for a short time. His is the story of many a man who has taken up a profession. He went to Buffalo for a larger field and after that time East Aurora was "home," but all his business was carried on in the city.

East Aurora, an unusually beautiful village, is endowed with many natural advantages. While it is a comparatively old town and contains many homesteads and prosperous home industries, it has become recently quite a popular summer home location and many people who have come from the city with the intention of spending only the summer here, have made this their permanent home. There are now about 150 daily commuters between East Aurora and Buffalo as well as a great many people who go back and forth two or three times a week. It is a ride of 35 minutes on the train and about 50 minutes on the motor buses.

There are two Tookay shops in East

## HOUSE LINKED TO NATION'S HISTORY



President Fillmore's old residence in East Aurora, N. Y.

Aurora, and these are about one block apart. One is the work shop, beautifully clean, well equipped with every convenience, well ventilated and well lighted, where Karl Kipp and a few skilled helpers make—with their hands and without the aid of machinery—things of beauty and lasting worth in silver, gold, copper and leaded glass for home adornment.

The other shop is on Main street about five minutes' walk from the station, and is a restful and charming place where the visitor will not only find exhibitions of Mr. Kipp's own work, but many other lovely and worth-while things that have been gathered from different parts of the country. Among many other beautiful memories one may take away from the Tookay shop are the pastel drawings of

William Morris and Robert-Louis Stevenson by Raymond Nott.

The Roycroft shops are located in East Aurora and, on account of their renown, many people from all over the world visit the town annually. These shops give employment to about 400 townspeople as well as 100 or so from other places. On account of the large mail business the town has a first-class postoffice, which is remarkable for a place of only about 2800 people.

The town contains a very good school, not only for the grades, but also the high school which prepares for college. It is a public spirited town and well governed. The betterment and beautifying of the place seems to be the desire of all the inhabitants.

## BOARD HAS FUND OF \$250,000 FOR PLAYGROUNDS

Unsalaries Commission Through  
Assembly Enactment Has Full  
Management of Recreation  
Facilities in Providence

### EDUCATION INCLUDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Through the establishment of the board of recreation, the city has centralized the control of its playgrounds and parks. An appropriation of \$250,000 is available for the purchase of land for eight new playgrounds, and it is expected that before the summer is over these new plots will be under the city's control and operation.

The board of recreation is to have sweeping powers, granting of which by the city required special action on the part of the last General Assembly. The board has the care, management and control over the use and operation of all public playgrounds and other places used for recreation and over equipment and facilities; it also has charge of promoting play, sport and physical and industrial education at the playgrounds.

According to the enactment of the General Assembly, the city council is authorized to give the board charge of public parks, public baths and bathing places and any other recreation spot.

The members of the board, who serve without compensation, comprise: Mayor Joseph H. Gainer, Henry A. Barker of the metropolitan park commission, President Howard B. Gorham of the school committee, Col. Harvey A. Baker, Joseph J. McCaffrey of the Public Playground Association, Mrs. James C. Colton of the Public School Teachers Association and Edward F. Ely, Joseph E. C. Farnham and William H. Covell, Jr., members of the park commission.

### BIG BUILDING PROJECT TALKED

EAST SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The project of erecting here under a cooperative building plan, 2000 model cottages at a cost of \$5,000,000 was discussed at a dinner of 15 representative real estate men at the Noyasset Club Saturday night.

### JANE ADDAMS IS TO SPEAK

NEWPORT, R. I.—Miss Jane Addams will be in Newport on July 2 and 3, where she will make an address at the navy day and Progressive conference. Miss Addams left this country in February for Egypt to rest. She will return to America this month, and after the conference in Newport will go to Chicago where she will resume her work at Hull house. The conference will be addressed by Theodore Roosevelt, Senator Beveridge, James A. Garfield, Clifford Pinchot, Senator Dixon and others will also speak.

### NEW EXPRESS REGULATION

PORTLAND, Me.—It is evident that the American Express Company has regained some of its influence with the Boston & Maine railroad. Hereafter passenger trains must wait at all stations for berries, flowers, ice cream and vegetables. For five years or more a conductor could refuse to delay a train for any shipments of the express company regardless of variety.

### CLINTON POWER PLANT BURNED

CLINTON—The Lancaster mills power plant, located in the center of this town, was partially destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is about \$14,000. The plant will immediately be rebuilt, and in the interim power will be obtained from the river.

### ACADEMY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Dummer Academy, which was founded in 1763 by William Dummer, lieutenant-governor and acting governor of Massachusetts Bay, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the country, is observing its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary.

### TOWN PARK PROPOSED

WEBSTER, Mass.—Purchase of Killdeer island at Webster lake as a town park is proposed. The land is located directly across the Narragansett and a bridge over this strip of water to reach the park is included in the plans of those who favor its purchase.

### POLES DEDICATE NEW HALL

HOLYOKE, Mass.—The Polish societies of Holyoke and vicinity joined Sunday in dedicating the new hall of the Kosciuszko Club on Lyman street here.

### RUSSIAN INSPECTS QUARRIES

BARRE, Vt.—Vermont granite plants and quarries were inspected during the past week by V. Y. Ioffe of St. Petersburg, a member of the Russian nobility.



# News in the World of Literature

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS SEEN FROM NEW ANGLE BY AMERICAN STUDENT-AUTHOR

Disinterested Advice That Is Given by W. M. Fullerton to His Countrymen Spells Less Confidence in The Hague

### "PROBLEMS OF POWER"

**I**N "Problems of Power: A Study of International Politics from Sadowa to Kirk-Kilise," by William Morton Fullerton (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$2.25), are embodied the opinions of an American journalist now long resident in Europe. With what he has to say about Germany, France, Great Britain, Russia and the minor powers during the period of time indicated in the title of his book, it is not the province of this reviewer to deal, save to say that owing to long residence in Paris as a foreign correspondent, he writes with more authority on French than on other nations' inner diplomatic history and constitutional and political problems.

To a lesser degree than "Price Collier in his latest book, "Germany and the Germans," does the former lieutenant of De Blowitz find cause for admiration either in the theory or the results of the Bismarckian statecraft, especially the foreign policy.

To the Radical or Liberal Briton his evident admiration for Mr. Chamberlain's "imperialism" and his somewhat contemptuous references to the domestic policy of the present Asquith ministry, coupled with his continuous attacks on ideologies and humanitarians, no doubt will be irritating.

Nor will most Americans altogether like his ridicule of the shibboleths of liberty, fraternity and equality; while his unqualified preference for the Roosevelt form of peace propaganda instead of that of Mr. Taft and the "pacifists" who flock to Mohonk or who admire Andrew Carnegie will induce many persons otherwise well disposed to refuse to follow him as "guide, philosopher and friend." In short the book has within it much that will provoke controversy. This is vastly better than a state of indifference and ignorance concerning international affairs, so characteristic of many Americans, even those with tastes and aptitudes that might be expected to lead them beyond the horizon of city or nation.

The significance of this book is not so much in its contents as in its source. When you come to sit down and count up the number of Americans, at Washington or elsewhere, who can write with any authority on contemporary political happenings in Europe or Asia or the Latin-American, the list is pitifully small. Count in Mr. Roosevelt, Senator Lodge, Admiral Mahan, John Barrett, Andrew D. White, Price Collier, William R. Thayer, Archibald Coolidge and Professor Reinisch of the University of Wisconsin, and the list is almost closed. Our monthlies and quarterlies have no such lists of contributors on such themes as are found in Europe. Only recently have the universities begun to furnish recruits for the ranks of popular interpreters of contemporary history. From the roll of former diplomats and publicists the candidates number scarcely more than they did a generation ago. Indeed it may be questioned whether there are as many, relatively speaking.

Mr. Fullerton's long residence in Europe seems to have had somewhat the same influence upon his authentic original New England and Harvard form of democratic creed that a similar exile has had upon another American journalist, G. W. Smalley. But all the more weighty, therefore, is the disinterested advice, which as a qualified admirer of democracy in its more radical forms, he gives to his countrymen on matters of foreign policy. Advice which, it should be remembered, comes from one who has had opportunity to study the statecraft of nations some of which, with all their protestations of friendliness, are not inclined to coincide with the traditional American policy summed up in the Monroe doctrine or with the "open door" policy for China.

For idealists Mr. Fullerton has respect, but for idealogues none; and it is from some of the more naive and utopian—as they seem to him—schemes of recent Presidents and secretaries of state, that he most sharply dissents. From what he knows of motives and ambitions governing certain of the chancelleries of Europe, he is not inclined to favor an American foreign policy that is based on the Golden Rule. As one who denies that there is any philosophy of history possible and therefore considers as equally unprofitable any prophecy as to the future, the essence of his practical advice to his countrymen amounts to this: Assert no claims that are not to be defended at any cost; and put not your faith in The Hague. If he had his way, as a strong partizan of the triple entente as over against the triple alliance, he would have the United States come to an understanding with Great Britain, France and Russia, both as to Asia and also as to lands adjacent to the Caribbean.

The sections of this book that deal with the relations between economies and foreign policy, with the effect of control of wealth and credit upon national strength and destiny, with the demoralizing effect upon a people of a bureaucracy and a civil pension system, with the fight by France for republicanism against the open and secret hostility of the Vatican, and with the meaning of

"syndicalism" are illuminating. The reader and the author may differ occasionally both as to logic and spirit as well as to facts. Sometimes Mr. Fullerton allows epithets to substitute for arguments. He probably has done neither Bismarck, Emperor William, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Taft, Sir Wilfrid Laurier nor Norman Angell full justice. That is not the point now.

Rather is it that an American has emerged who shows interest in and considerable direct knowledge of contemporary world problems, and who has resigned from active professional work to give his life henceforth to exposition of the history that he finds unrolling before his eyes. As one who learned at Harvard some ideals of literature that never have

been lost under the grid and treadmill of journalism, and as a friend of Henry James and George Meredith and other men of letters, Mr. Fullerton seeks to say what he thinks with some regard to form as well as to content. Consequently this book, like his earlier one on "Patriotism and Science" and his studies of French contemporary life, has more than ordinary stylistic attraction. His alma mater, Harvard, should utilize him as a lecturer on contemporary history, and his country, so hard pressed for diplomats who know anything about the language, history or the technique of diplomacy, might well empower a man who from a coin of vantage has watched the duels of experts, and see what he could do with weapons in his own hands.

## LITERARY NOTES

**A** RAPIDLY growing class of books issuing from prominent American houses is that which has for its latest recruit "Justice and the Modern Law," by Everett V. Abbott, which the Houghton Mifflin Company publishes.

Not all the propaganda for city and town planning centers east of the Alleghenies. F. L. McVey, president of the University of North Dakota, has put forth an excellent handbook on "The Making of a Town."

With the current number of the Dial, the successors of the late Francis Fisher Browne, who founded that semi-monthly journal of literary criticism and edited it for more than 30 years, distribute a fine portrait of the man who was an editor of the old school.

Henry R. Reed, professor of rhetoric and English literature at the University of Pennsylvania from 1834 to 1854, was one of the most ardent American admirers of Wordsworth. Much material by Reed, in manuscript form, has just come into the university's possession.

American reviewers with ethical ideals are speaking with candor about the unpleasant realism and naturalism of Hauptmann's "Atlantis." Professor Carruth of the University of Kansas has a caustic letter in the Dial.

A critical study of the life and work of Ellen Key, by Louise Nystrom Hamilton of Stockholm, has been translated by Anna E. B. Fries, and is published by Putnam's Sons. This Scandinavian thinker is coming to be so widely read by American women that facts pertaining to her career are in demand.

"In the Vanguard," the poem against war, by Katrina Trask, which has had some vogue in the United States, has been dramatized and will be produced next winter by Henry Miller.

By winning a second prize—the Charles Oldham—at Oxford University, William Chase Greene, Massachusetts' Rhodes scholar in residence at Balliol College, has conferred distinction not only on himself but on his father, Prof. H. E. Greene of Johns Hopkins University, and also on Harvard University where he—the prize-winner—graduated and was class orator and Latin salutatorian in 1911.

Benjamin Franklin's pamphlet entitled "A Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity," is reissued by the University of

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

**WOULD LIKE TO SIT DOWN**  
Church—"The people who patronize the subway cars have a grievance."  
Gotham—"I know. It's one of long standing."—Yonkers Statesman.

**NO CERTAINTY ABOUT THEM**  
"Does your lad find his sums hard?"  
"Oh, no; the sums are easy enough, but his results are too original to suit the teacher."—Fliegende Blätter.

**ADVANTAGES OF TRAVEL**  
"Your wife is most enthusiastic about Niagara Falls."  
"Yes; that is where she saw the model from which she copied her stunning spring hat."—Washington Herald.

**HESITATED TOO LONG**  
He grasped an opportunity  
And held it in his mitt;  
But said to say, he didn't know  
Just what to do with it.  
—St. Paul Dispatch.

**LIKES STATIONARY MUSIC**  
"So you enjoyed the concert?"  
"Yes," replied Mr. Cunnox. "It's worth paying something to listen to a

**STATE TO BAR PASSES**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Holders of annual passes and other forms of free transportation on Missouri railroads were surprised when the public utilities commission, through Chairman Atkinson, announced that it will be unlawful for a common carrier to carry passengers on a free ticket after July 31.

**MANY MIGRATE TO CANADA**  
DETROIT—More than 2000 immigrants, 90 per cent of them Americans, entered Canada through Windsor port in the last three months. According to immigration officials the money of the immigrants exceeded \$300 each, making a total of \$870,000.

In the same three months there were 700 rejections. Three hundred of these were made in May. April held the record in the quarterly period with 1200 new settlers.

**OIL FIRM IS BUILDING DOCK**  
PORT HURON, Mich.—The Imperial Oil Company has started work on an up-to-date concrete dock. The company purchased additional water front, and will construct a 200-foot wharf with facilities for handling coal and crude oil and for shipping. New boiler houses are being erected. Work has started also on the big pipe line from Sarnia to Cleveland.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### INFORMATION WANTED

If any one knows, I just wish he'd tell why  
Our butcher's the first man in town  
To hear that the prices of meat have gone up.  
And the last one to hear they've gone down.

### REPARTEE

"You appear to be considerably stuck up," said the thimble to the pin cushion.  
"Well, who has a better right?" returned the latter. "Haven't I lots of good points about me?"

### AND FINDING IT

"While men and boys cling to baseball, women take more and more to basketball."  
"Yes, the women of today are always looking for a larger sphere."

The saying, "Free as air," still holds good in France, where it has been decided that land ownership does not imply the ownership of the atmosphere above it. But no one except the owner of the land will be permitted to maintain anything more material than "castles in the air" above it.

### APPRECIATION

"Whichever is a truly social fellow, isn't he? When he sees the point of your joke he doesn't hesitate to give you a hearty laugh."  
"Very true, but Wilkins does even better than that. He laughs whether he sees the point or not."

### DIANA AT EPHEBUS

When Farmer Wiggs came from his "tower" abroad  
He had many an interesting bit to relate:  
"Yes, indeed!" said he in recounting them, "we  
Found the temple of Dinah at Ephesus great!"

### ELUCIDATED

"How can you tell which is the top or bottom of these cubist paintings?"  
"The side of the frame nearest the screw-eyes on the back goes toward the ceiling."

## REFERENDUM TRIED IN EAST

Editorial Study of Rhode Island Experience Finds It Illuminating

**R**HODE ISLAND'S voters went a-legislating the other day. It was quite like Oregon, with only the number of questions for difference. Except that an eastern state, where referendums are much discussed in the abstract and rarely put in practice, would put any such test as 30 questions upon its citizens would be unreasonable. Two were enough for the Rhode Islanders in a practice election.

They were typical questions, requiring some study, a real knowledge of the issue, a discretion every bit as clear as that the average member of the Legislature brings to bear upon problems he has to consider. They were as to a state appropriation for institutions and as to a large grant for highway uses. It must not be allowed to detract from the credit due the citizens that they voted precisely as the Providence Journal told them to vote. If that leading newspaper's judgment were exactly interchangeable with public opinion in the state, obviously the less troublesome process would be to have the referendum to the Journal instead of to the people.

The fact is that the newspaper did the valuable service of setting out very fully what the merits of the two proposals were and its advice was followed only as the people saw that the case was made out. It was on the whole a good showing of the capacity of the voters to deal with detailed questions of state business.

Public spirit as well as discrimination was shown in the voting. As between the state institutions and the state roads, it might be expected the voter would vote the roads up and the institutions down, in his own interest. The other thing happened. The money was granted the institutions, while as to the roads it was decided that the large addition to the sum already at the disposal of the state highway department was not reasonably required. So it may be said that the Legislature of the whole people conducted itself well, and the referendum is proved to be quite workable in a state that may be considered typical of the conservative sort.

On the day when the Rhode Islanders were legislating, the Governor of Massachusetts was writing a veto message in which he criticized the referendum provision in a bill as to the tenure of teachers. The bill required that it should be effective only after the voters of a town or city approved, and prescribed the form of question to go on the ballot. It was a general term and by no means fully descriptive of the issue. The Governor declared that the voter should be presented to him the whole project, in order that he might answer intelligently.

To put the entire act on the ballot would be impossible and the Governor proposed that the law require the mail-

ing of a copy of the act to the voter preliminary to his voting. It was not the sole nor even the main ground of the veto, but an instructive side lesson on how the referendum should be employed wherever it was used. In Rhode Island the full discussion by the newspapers met the requirement, but this was a gratuitous public service that not all newspapers could always be counted upon to render.

Whether the referendum is to be a familiar process in the eastern states is still doubtful. The Rhode Island experiment is not conclusive. It may still be asked why the people should be called upon to go to the polls on a special election day to pass upon a purely legislative matter. Why should appropriations be left to the determination of the citizens when a Legislature is chosen to deal finally with precisely these questions of state policy and administration? On the other hand, the foundations of constitutional government do not appear to have been shaken by the venture. It was quite the people's affair, if they saw fit to act upon it and would give it the needed attention, as it proved was the case.

While the referendum as a constitutional provision is often violently discussed the view is gaining ground that it is neither the boon that its advocates claim nor the peril that its opponents make it out. Both extremes of view rest on the assumption that, if it were written into law that the people might revise the legislature's work, they would go deeply into the business and a mass of legislative problems would be passed upon at the polls. There are strenuous objections to the people being so burdened and deliberative law-making being so upset.

The experience of the states now using it is beginning to show that it will not be used to a perilous extent, that the process will be invoked only in exceptional cases and that legislatures will still be left to transact their business without popular interference. But this concession would not be allowed to weaken the argument in its favor. The case for the referendum is largely that the existence of a method of revision by the people would have a restraining effect upon the members of the legislature. The thought of the interests of the people as a whole is not always the controlling one with the legislator. There are conditions that show a necessity for a reminder that the people are really the law-makers and that they should retain the power to correct the work of their agents, the representatives in the state assembly. This, rather than the constant occupation of the voters with a vast variety of questions, would be the practical effect of the referendum provision.

What the Rhode Island experiment contributes to the general knowledge is that the people of a state are at least

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Skirt Section—Second Floor—Main Store

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**NEW CITY HALL IS FINISHED**  
LIBBY, Mont.—The new building which is to be used as a city hall has been completed. The building will house the city council, treasurer, clerk and the fire department.

capable of passing upon a legislative question with discrimination, if they be required to do so. The desirability of their being called upon in any emergency is the remaining question of the referendum discussion.

## STORE NEWS

Mrs. Elizabeth Toland who was formerly assistant to F. C. Kemball, buyer of costumes for the Jordan Marsh Company, has transferred her duties to the E. H. Slattery Company where she is employed in the gown section, which is in charge of Miss Fanette Schlager.

Miss Margaret Giddens of the waist department of the William Filene's Sons Company has gone to her home in Nova Scotia for a two months' vacation.

Among the buyers who have returned from New York are D. C. Theall, H. J. Gibbs and A. H. Shannon of the R. H. White Company, M. V. Scott and F. Spear of the William Filene's Sons Company and Samuel M. Averill of the Jordan Marsh Company.

**TRADE PAPER MEN TO MEET**  
Journals of more than 75 trades, industries and professions will be represented at the eighth annual convention of the Trade Press Associations in the United States, which will be held in the Hotel Astor on Sept. 18, 19, and 20. The committee on arrangements consists of W. H. Ukers, chairman; J. C. Oswald, E. A. Simmons, E. R. Shaw, P. H. Litchfield, H. G. Lord, Grant Wright, M. C. Robbins, R. H. McCready, F. D. Porter, A. W. Clark, F. F. Cutler, and W. W. Gale. The annual dinner of the federation will be given in the north ballroom of the Astor on Sept. 19.

**LARGE STORE FOR WESTERN CITY**  
WINNIPEG, Man.—A departmental store of 10 stories and costing with site \$3,250,000, is to be built in Portage avenue by the Hudson's Bay Company, according to Herbert E. Burbridge, stores commissioner, who has just returned from England.

**G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT OPENS**  
NEENAH, Wis.—The annual state encampment of the Wisconsin department of the Grand Army of the Republic opened here today with several thousands of veterans in the parade. A. P. Jackson, commander of the J. P. Jackson post, G. A. R., acted as aide-de-camp of Commander-in-Chief Alfred B. Beers of the national department. The reunion will last three days.

**COL. MORSE LEAVES UNIVERSITY**  
CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Lieut.-Col. B. C. Morse of the United States army, after three years' charge of the military department of the University of Illinois, has left the cadet regiment, the largest in the country. Col. Morse has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at Ft. Sheridan, following the army regulation that no university detail may occupy more than three years.

**STEEL BRIDGE FOR TRINITY**  
DALLAS, Tex.—A contract for a 160-foot steel span bridge across the west fork of the Trinity at Eagle Ford on the Coppell road was let recently by the county commissioners' court to the contracting firm of Austin Brothers upon a bid of \$3008. The bridge is to have an 18-foot roadway. It lies in County Commissioner Birt Britain's precinct and the county is to furnish the cement for the piers.

**LAWRENCE TO BUY OWN LOAN**  
LAWRENCE, Mass.—It was voted at a special meeting of the city council Saturday to invest municipal sinking funds now on deposit at the Lawrence Trust Company in the \$50,000 paving loan bonds.

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# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## HINTS ON PROPER CARE OF LAMPS

Lamps with metal reservoirs are safer than those of glass or china, as the former, if upset, can be picked up and replaced before the oil can escape, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. Of course the oil used must be of good quality. There is no saving in poor oil. Bad oil clogs the wick and the burner, besides giving off an unpleasant and dirty vapor. Never turn down a wick. It is meant to burn with the flame at full height, and when allowed to smolder it will either smoke or smell, and most certainly heat rapidly and become a distinct source of risk.

An alcohol lamp should always be placed in a shallow dish, as the alcohol is liable to run out on table or dresser and ignite. Never keep the alcohol bottle near the lighted lamp. Do not pour fresh alcohol into the tank if there is burning char on it, for the entire contents may burst into flames.

## TRIED RECIPES

### FANCY FRENCH OMELET

BEAT yolks of four eggs with the rind of a lemon rubbed on two ounces loaf sugar, which must be crushed and added. Beat the whites very stiff, add one-quarter pound flour and one-half cup whipped cream. Mix all well, pour into a buttered pan and bake in a hot oven five minutes. Fold it on a plate with a filling of cider apple sauce (boiled thick), glaze with sugar and serve.

### BAKED TOMATOES

Wash and without peeling snugly fit in granite baking pan six or seven medium sized tomatoes. Put over these some olive oil, drippings or butter and start to cook in moderate oven. When a little soft sprinkle over parsley, garlic and green peppers chopped very fine. Baste all the while so flavor goes through them and to prevent burning. Remove to top of stove and cook 10 or 15 minutes. In the meantime sprinkle over them three or four rolled crackers. Baste until ready to serve.

### ITALIAN CHEESE

Stir into a little cold milk one fourth cup each flour and cornstarch which have been well sifted together, half a teaspoon salt and a small pinch of paprika or a smaller pinch of cayenne if used. When of a consistency to pour, put into the rest of one pint milk which has been scalded. Keep stirring the mixture until it thickens. While the mixture cooks 20 minutes, beat the yolks of two eggs into one half cup creamed butter and add to hot liquid. Still stir until yolks are cooked and add one cup grated cheese. When cheese is melted, pour to depth of about one half inch in a shallow dish. When cold cut into squares and lay a layer of these in an au gratin dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese, put on another layer of squares and again sprinkle. When all have been disposed of, put in the oven to get very hot. Serve in the dish with bread and green vegetables or a salad.

### HUNTINGTON PATTIES

Reheat patty cases made of puff paste and fill with the following mixture: Clean and parboil a sweetbread and cut in cubes. Melt two tablespoons butter, add three tablespoons flour and pour on gradually while stirring constantly one cup chicken stock. Reheat sweetbread in the sauce and add a fourth of a cup heavy cream and one teaspoon beef extract. Season with salt and paprika.—San Francisco Call.

## CORRECT FORM IN THE WEDDING

Points about pretty details

GIVING advice on weddings Harpers Bazar says the announcements should be sent out the day of the wedding. The invitations should be sent out two weeks before the wedding. The announcements should read:

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith have the honor of announcing the marriage of their sister Mary Benton Hyde

to Mr. Henry Griscom Jones on Thursday, July the second, nineteen hundred and thirteen, at St. George's Church, Baltimore.

The invitations should read: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Smith request the honor of your presence at the marriage of their sister Mary Benton Hyde

to Mr. Henry Griscom Jones on Thursday, July the second, at St. George's Church, Baltimore.

An invitation to a wedding should be printed on heavy white paper, folded once, and enclosed in an envelope of the same size, and this placed in the address envelope. The address should never be typewritten, no matter how many invitations are often sent, and these should be immediately acknowledged in a few words of acceptance or a note of regrets if unable to attend. An invited guest need not send a present, but it is a pretty courtesy to do so, even though the offering be but a bouquet of flowers, as a token of cordiality and congratulations. The bride's father and mother should stand by the door to receive the guests, with the father and mother of the bridegroom beside them, so that they can introduce the guests to them as they enter.

## STYLISH GOWN OF STRIPED SILK

Suitable for street or indoors

MANY of the smartest costumes of the season are made of black and white with a touch of bright color found in the trimming. This one shows the collar and sash in Bulgarian effect and is exceedingly attractive and useful.

Such a gown can be worn upon the street and within doors with equal propriety. It is not too dressy to be worn in the early hours of the day and it is quite elaborate enough for a luncheon or any similar occasion.

If preferred, the peplum can be cut away in place of being straight. Open necks are being much worn, and this collar is one of the best. Women who do not find it becoming will add one of the transparent chemisettes that are such trusty friends and do such valuable service.

Gowns of this kind are being much used and are in great demand. The model would be pretty copied in black and white cotton voile in place of the silk, or it could be used for crepe de chine or for a light weight eponge or for a great many different materials.

Such models become simple when simply treated and adapted to afternoon wear and the like when made of handsome materials. Dove gray silk crepe would be beautiful made in this way with trimmings of amber if that color is becoming, or of one of the lovely new reds that are so fashionable this summer.

The skirt is four gored. The edges are lapped to form inverted tucks at the front and there is a panel back. The blouse is a simple one with set-in sleeves and the peplum is separate.

Quite a different effect can be obtained by making the blouse and peplum of one material and the skirt of another, as flowered silk over plain or plain over striped.

For the medium size, the gown will require 8½ yards of material 27, 6½ yards 36 or 3½ yards 44 inches wide with ¼ yard 21 inches wide for the collar.

The pattern of the gown (7818) is cut

in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-Second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## MATERIALS THAT ARE TUBABLE

Get a wardrobe that can be laundered

IN planning my summer wardrobe I long ago learned not to have any cotton or linen gown that could not go into the wash tub every week if necessity demands, says a Chicago Tribune writer. The chief charm of a summer dress is daintiness; this never can be maintained if a frock is made so flimsy or of such fabric and trimming that it will not stand laundering.

The tub frock fad does not eliminate the so-called "dressy" gown; it brings it into line by practical treatment in material and make-up. A woman may be just as stylish and exquisitely dressed when all her clothes can go to the wash tub as when she is spending a small fortune on the cleaner.

The first consideration is material. Most of the wash fabrics are said to stand tubbing, but make sure they do before buying. This is best done by washing half a sample in hot soapsuds and putting it to dry in a hot sun. If after ironing—which often changes color that water does not affect—the samples are alike or practically so, the material may safely be bought.

Certain colors wash better than others, notably pink, black and white, or dark blue and white, tans, gray, and the gray

or Alice blue so much seen in chambrays. Novelty shades need careful handling, so do greens, light blues, and violets. Brown keeps its color in washing, but streaks badly in the sun. Red is too hot looking for summer use and runs easily in washing, but a red and white striped dimity, or a figure with delicate lines of red on a white ground, gives good service. Set all colored goods in strong salt water before laundering.

Specially serviceable for morning use are the fine grade percales, madras, chambrays, and some of the new glorified ginghams. Linen is less useful for the hard wear frock because it wrinkles so easily. Save it for the elaborate gown for afternoon. Where one likes sheerer materials nothing gives better service than a dimity with a fine stripe or delicate figure on a white ground. When laundry bills count, the one-piece frock of English cotton crepe which comes in plain colors or stripes is very satisfactory.

In getting a linen for a one-piece frock a finer weave and rather more glossy finish is liked than last year's. The coarse, loose thread linens, ratines, the woolly cottons often hard to tell from silk and wools, eponge and matelasse. All cotton goods that will tub are, however, more suitable for the tailored coat suit than the one-piece dress.

For the dainty afternoon or informal evening gown one has a wide selection of cotton voiles—and have you seen the lovely flowered bordered ones, cotton taffeta, crepe chiffon, creponise, and other new creped materials, many of them very sheer and cobwebby, colored dimities, two toned or self toned figured silk muslins, and mulls? The new ones have lovely chintz designs or prim little nosegays, or that old favorite dotted swiss, made novel with sprigs of flowers in delicate colors.

Not only do these fabrics wash well, but they have the equally desirable quality of not muzzing hopelessly or getting stringy as soon as worn.

For little dancing dresses there are lovely all over nets, figured or plain, many of them printed in French floral designs in color, fine bordered mulls or batiste, and all over wash lace, besides the always popular white lingerie dress of handkerchief linen, mercerized batiste, or French muslin. These materials may be laundered repeatedly.

Trimings must also be tubable. For the hard wear frock stitched bands of the material, mercerized wash braids, or cuffs, collar, and belt of a different material, plain or striped or figured goods and vicerversa, are most serviceable. Good effects and economy are had by a little hand embroidery or scalloping at throat, wristband, belt, and down front and placket opening.

## SILK AND LINEN

Silk coats with linen skirts are popular in Paris, says the New Haven Journal Courier. These jackets are often of figured silks. The weave of the linen used is open and soft and is known by the name of crash. The coat is one of those little basque effects reaching the top of the hips. Only the youthful figure should attempt this type of costume.

## GOODIES FOR PICNIC BASKET

ALMOST as much depends on the packing of the picnic basket as on the making of the picnic fare. For a moderate amount of money many things can be bought to make the work of packing the basket easy. Thermos bottles for cream and milk, special sandwich boxes, paper sets of doilies, napkins and tablecloths, paper plates and saucers to match and paper cups can all be bought.

A menu for a hearty but cold picnic supper is as follows: Cold broiled chicken, stuffed tomatoes with lettuce and mayonnaise, currant jelly, buttered rolls, strawberry or raspberry shortcake. Each stuffed tomato can be wrapped in waxed paper, the lettuce can be wrapped in a damp cloth, the chicken can be packed in a paper-lined box and the rolls can be carried in a box or basket. The two layers of cake for the shortcake can be carefully wrapped in a napkin. The berries, prepared with sugar, cream to whip for the shortcake and the mayonnaise dressing for the salad can all be carried in fruit jars; although the cream, if there is a thermos bottle, had better be carried in that.—Chicago Record-Herald.

## FERTILIZERS FOR THE GARDEN

Plants grown to be plowed under

IN the garden, as in the field, it is essential that there be an ample supply of humus, that is, decaying organic matter in the soil, in order to secure good growth of cultivated plants. This humus may be applied in one of two general ways. It may be given as dressings of natural fertilizer from the stable or of plants grown for the sole purpose of being plowed beneath the surface at certain stages of growth.

The chief disadvantage of using the natural fertilizer in the suburban garden is perhaps the cost. It is not every one who can get such material at reasonable prices, especially in the neighborhood of large cities. Then too, there is the disagreeable feature of handling the stuff. It is, however, the best material to use where it can be applied with not too much expense, because it not only contains all the elements of plant growth, but these elements are in a readily soluble and available form. It should be given the choice wherever possible.

The green crops popularly grown and known as green manures are specially available, because they yield large quantities of humus when properly managed and at very slight cost except for their occupancy of the land while they are growing. The cost of the amount of seed necessary to sow a given garden area is very slight in comparison with the volume of plant growth produced to be plowed under. Then too, by proper selection of the varieties of these plants the amount of time needed for producing the green material can be considerably shortened.

Humus crops may be divided into two classes; those which secure part of their nitrogen supply from the air and those which get none of this material except what has been left over from a preceding crop and is already in the ground. This nitrogenous material as well as much of the various other salts used by the plants is very soluble and will be washed by rain far down in the soil and often beyond the reach of the roots; therefore, such crops are useful especially in the autumn when they utilize and "fix" this otherwise waste-water lost material. In general, however, the nitrogen-gathering plants are better for garden use than are those which merely save plant food. This is because most gardens are managed in an intensive way and the crops require much more plant food than do the majority of field crops as ordinarily grown. Therefore, they should be given the choice or should be used in combination with the other kinds.

In garden work, green crops may be grown as so-called catch crops or cover crops. This is the best way to manage them. The seed is sown during mid-summer after some spring sowing crop has been harvested. For instance, they are excellent to follow early peas, lettuce, spinach, radishes, onion sets, etc. Before the reception of the seed, the ground need only be cleared of weeds and the surface stirred by means of a harrow or the steel garden rake. The seed may then be scattered and lightly raked into the surface. The best time to do this work is shortly before a shower. It is a good plan to sow seed of these plants among the growing crops of such sturdy things as corn, tomatoes, cantaloupes, cucumbers, squash, etc. In this case the sowing should be deferred until the last cultivation of the vegetable crop, so that the cover or catch crop will not seriously interfere with the maturing of the vegetables. All that is necessary after sowing is to allow the plants to reach a fair size before plowing them under.

The three most popular nitrogen-gathering plants used as cover or catch crops are crimson clover, hairy or winter vetch and cowpeas. In the extreme north of the United States and the corresponding sections of Canada, these plants do not often survive the winter, but this

## SIMPLE TASK IS MADE SIMPLER

Unnecessary work eliminated in dishwashing

SINCE dishwashing comes most often of all household processes, let us see that no labor is wasted upon it. A good-sized tray will serve to convey all dishes used by an average family to the sink and back again when they are clean. All the better if there is a kitchen wagon. It is desirable to have enough tableware to serve twice, in case of emergency, when it is more convenient to wash those used at two meals at one time, writes Anna Barrows in Good Housekeeping.

There should be good shelves or tables at either side of the sink. The dishpans or pan and drainer should not be too large for the sink, nor too small for the dishes. A dish mop, cloths and towels of good absorbent quality should be provided. Soap, pumice stone, silver polish, etc., should be close at hand. The dishes should be scraped and stacked, and if not washed immediately, should be left soaking.

We should study to avoid unnecessary motions—not to cross hands or handle the dishes too many times. Then after everything is well arranged, time the process and endeavor to restrict it to a definite period each time. If rinsed in boiling water, some dishes do not require wiping. Cooking dishes may be reduced in number by intelligent forethought as well as by cooking in paper

bags. Dishes of all kinds should be wisely chosen that they may be washed more easily, and if filled with water as soon as used will lose most of their difficulties.

Learn to use fewer dishes and adapt them better to each purpose. Learn to use very hot water and a dish mop. Dishes rinsed under the cold water faucet before washing will be more easily and quickly cleaned and the dish water can be kept much cleaner.

This process is thus considered in detail because it so seldom receives intelligent thought and is allowed to consume more time than is necessary.

## TABLE PLANT

Break off the top leaves of a pineapple by gently working them from side to side until they come out quite clean. Now put two spoonfuls of coarse sand in the bottom of a glass jar, and fill with water. Place the pineapple top in it where it broke off, and always keep it a little under water. Be sure and keep in the light, and after a few weeks roots will sprout, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. As soon as they are strong enough, put in a pot, and then in a small jardiniere. With a little care a lovely evergreen table plant will spread out which will last for years.

## FOR THE COOK

If almonds are put into cold water and allowed to come just to the boiling point, they blanch easily. Plunge in cold water as soon as the skins are taken off; then they will not change color.

Any cream or custard pie should have the under crust baked first. See that the filling is sufficiently firm to hold its shape when the pie is cut. Any pie of this sort is tastier and more attractive to the eye if served with delicately browned meringue.

Cold boiled potatoes cut lengthwise and broiled are delicious if served piping hot with plenty of butter, pepper and salt.

When next serving roast beef, save all the drippings in the pan. Spread evenly on carefully toasted bread and put in the oven to brown. This is excellent for luncheon.—Newark News.

## OVEN ROASTS

In order to have a juicy tender roast of meat, it should be browned first either in a hot skillet or in an oven which is hot. After it is well browned, cook for the remaining time in a slow oven, says the Philadelphia North American. In this way the juices are kept in the roast and at the same time the meat is made tender.

## The Sort of News You Choose to Read

Our ability to pick out the most important news of the day may bear no relation to that proportion of the news which is actually read. But every person who aims to be "well posted" on current events, to understand the meaning of certain moves in the business world, or the effect on other nations of conditions in this or other countries, will find the custom of reading only the more important of this news most helpful.

The less we read of the trivial news or only that which is local in its interest the broader may we become in our reading of the greater movements and events and the relatively greater may our understanding of them become.

Judging the Monitor by the amount of space devoted to the stories of worth-while human endeavor, one is impressed with the great amount of news of real importance available every day for any newspaper which aims to give its readers the cleanest and best news.

Forming as it does the source of our knowledge and understanding of men and events, the daily newspaper of the higher type expresses only those opinions which should be held by all intelligent and right-thinking men. Its rectorial news furnishes the information upon which all may base their individual opinions, the editorial pages give the newspaper's comment and interpretation of the movements and tendencies and the advertising columns furnish the information to buyers upon which to base their judgment as to the relative merit of the comforts as well as the fixed commodities, the need of which must be met each day.

The cleaner, broader and more far seeing a newspaper becomes, the more the support of thoughtful, discriminating people increases in direct proportion, and each being necessary to the growth of the other, they work hand in hand.

## MODES IN BRIEF

The odd little coat to go with a plain skirt is a strong feature of new fashions.

In some of the newest bodies and coats the under-arm seam no longer exists.

Bright red or yellow roses and chrysanthemums in the shape of a knot are worn on smart boas.

Sleeves of coats and gowns are slashed in the same manner as the skirts. The opening is filled with a lace ruffle or is outlined with fancy buttons.

A fashion that is having a great vogue is the shirt of shepherd plaid with a separate coat of black satin, rather fancifully made and finished with the inevitable ruffles of net or shadow lace.—Philadelphia Times.

## BATH BAGS

Make a cheesecloth bag four or five inches square and fill with a mixture as follows, says the Los Angeles Express: One quarter pound oatmeal, two ounces finely shaved toilet soap and two ounces of powdered orris root. Drop the bag into the bathtub just before taking your bath. Moisten and rub the body with it, just as with soap. The bag may be used several times if dried after each using.

## WHEN BASTING

Always choose for basting, cotton of a color that is a sharp contrast to the material, says Los Angeles Express. When using the sewing machine, as well as in removing the basting threads later, the conspicuous color of these threads is a decided help and time saver.



## ADVERTISING MEN TO GO TO TORONTO IN 1914

Delegates to Baltimore Convention of Associated Clubs Welcomed by Governor and Mayor—Reports Show Gains

### NIGHT PAGEANT PLAN

BALTIMORE—Toronto will get the next convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. This was decided at the opening session of the convention in the Fifth Regiment armory today, under the presidency of George W. Coleman.

Governor Goldsborough and Mayor Preston welcomed the thousands of delegates this morning.

The convention heard encouraging reports of finances and membership. A net gain of 10 clubs was reported. The money end of the association was declared to be in fine shape. There was no discussion over the next meeting place, as Toronto was promised the 1914 meeting.

The chief feature of the convention to-night will be a pageant two miles long, in which will appear all the familiar figures of the advertising pages.

Many delegates were present on Sunday and a number of lay sermons were preached by members in churches of the city.

Douglas N. Graves of Boston, talking at Old Westminister Presbyterian church on the motives of modern commerce, said that the immediate task of industry and of civilization is to see to it that every person shall receive a fair and square return for the services rendered, and he declared that commerce is working slowly toward this end.

In the Eutaw Place Baptist church, George Gallup said that the advertising man, the exemplar of truth as applied to the needs and uses of humanity, shall be the instrument for spreading the news of the perfect city, helping all to visualize it and all to unite in building it.

Gerald Stanley Lee of Northampton, Mass., occupied the pulpit at Franklin Square Baptist church, speaking on "The Advertising Man and the Faith of the People."

William Woodhead, president of the San Francisco club, is regarded as likely to be the next president of the association.

George W. Coleman, addressing the general public in Druid Hill park had a large audience and was greeted with loud applause. He talked on the necessity of cooperation of all sections of society to make democracy a success.

## GOVERNOR FOSS DELAYS SIGNING THE MILK BILLS

(Continued from page one)

measures laid before the Governor with the milk bills, 16 in all, have been signed and are now a part of the statute law.

Governor Foss says in his message to the Legislature:

"I have given to this bill the most careful consideration; but I find arrayed against it a consensus of sentiment not only on the part of the public and the milk producers themselves, but of health officials and others who have given protracted study to the subject of milk supply and regulation.

"Moreover, my own judgment is that the bill is bad. Not only is it grossly unfair for Massachusetts to discriminate against the producers in other New England states, but if she takes this step, then she must expect the immediate establishment of severe reprisals.

"Massachusetts products, which are exported into other states, will be discriminated against in retaliation for this measure, and in the long run this policy, which in itself is reprehensible, will prove injurious to the state and to the agricultural producers within this commonwealth.

"I find that all the arguments urged in favor of this bill can be met by proper regulations, either state or local.

"I take this occasion to say also that in any legislation, no matter how advantageous its ends may seem, no benefit is to be expected unless it is made to conform to our highest standards of equity and justice. In this respect the present bill fails, and for that reason, if for no other it should not become a law."

Consideration of the Governor's veto of the Meany milk bill was postponed till tomorrow when the message was read in the House.

The Governor today signed the bills for reclaiming wet lands and for the preservation of the Salisbury beach reservation and the resolve submitting a proposed amendment to the constitution to the voters again this fall. He still has before him the bill which provides for pensions for dependent mothers and children.

Considerable opposition had arisen to the Meany bill from milk contractors and dealers on the ground that it is unfair to the out-of-state producers and may result in higher prices to the consumer because of extra labor that would be needed to label and sort the milk. The granges of the state were said to be nearly unanimous in support of the bill's passage, believing that it will increase

## Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET

TEMPLE PLACE

TREMONT STREET

### DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AND THE EXTERIOR

Upholsteries, Draperies, Curtains, Shades, Awnings, Porch and Window Shades, Furniture Slips—large and important interests of this business. Beauty and safe economy plus prompt and thorough service are the controlling basis of our bid for your preference. The scope and magnitude of this branch of the business will never be perfectly understood until a series of domestic needs develop and you come here to have them supplied. We meet your demands with PERFORMANCE—not promises.

#### SLIP COVERINGS

It is now time to swathe the Furniture in Slip Coverings. The Linens, Denims and Art Cretonnes are ready for your choosing. Say the word, and we'll make them for you.

It has been computed that the damage done by dust is greater than by fire.

Be warned—slip your furniture into Slips. Cheapest insurance.

#### AWNINGS

Let us Awn the home, the office or the store for you. Shut out the blaze of sunshine; shut in the cool of the breeze. Don't wait until the rush days of summer. Call, or write, or telephone, and our representative will respond promptly and submit estimates.

#### WINDOW SHADES

Are your Window Shades offensive or obstinate? Do they balk—or run away? If so, relief is handy. We'll replace the dilapidated Shades with new ones made by hand of best imported Holland, mounted on Hartshorn rollers. Also Oiled Tinted Cloth Shades—plain and duplex—all the proper colors.

#### PIAZZA SHADES

"Aerolux" Piazza Shades, fast green, brown and gray. A stuff that sun and storm do not hurt. \$2.25 to \$5.50

#### COUCH COVERS

Made of strong Belgium linen—green, red, blue or brown borders. Extra great value at \$1.50 present price

#### COUCH PILLOWS

Pillows covered with attractive cretonne or linen—for couch or hammock—porch or lawn, 95c worth \$1.25 to \$2.00, special.

#### WILLOW CHAIRS

Bar Harbor Chairs made of French willow—sear cushions covered with several different weaves, worth \$5.00, special. \$3.75

#### CURTAINS

FINE SCRM, finished with real linen Cluny edges and insertion, worth \$4.50 a pair, \$2.95 special

MERCERIZED MARQUETTE AND SCRM, with filet insertion and edges, others with \$3.95 Cluny, worth \$5.00 to \$6.00, special.

MARIE ANTOINETTE LACE CURTAINS, handsome patterns, mounted on heavy cable net, worth \$3.50 to \$6.50 pair, special.

\$2.35, \$2.95, \$3.45 and \$4.35

WHITE IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, choice designs on excellent net—this season's importations, worth \$7.50 and \$8.00 pair \$5.85 special

#### ENGLISH AND FRENCH CRETONNES

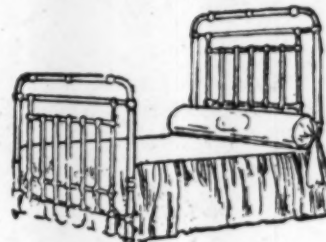
Styles suitable for draperies, slip covers and furniture coverings, worth 50 cents to 75 cents 29c special

### SPECIALS IN FLOOR OIL CLOTH AND LINOLEUMS

### SECOND WEEK OF OUR GREAT JUNE SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR

### FURNISHINGS FOR ROOMS AND PORCHES

#### BED OUTFITS FOR SUMMER HOMES



White Enamel Bed, any size, brass top rail, 3/4-inch fillers, panel foot; National Wire Spring and Silk Floss Mattress.

VALUE \$32.50  
SALE PRICE \$21.45

White Enamel Bed, any size, 1-inch posts, five 3/4-inch fillers, constructed strongly for durability. National Wire Spring and Felt Mattress.

VALUE \$19.50  
SALE PRICE \$13.45



### \$9.00 COUCH SWING HAMMOCK

FOR  
\$6.95



National wire frame, chain ends, Khaki-color cushion and duck, complete with hooks.

### THE SHEPARD RUG STORE

All the Rugs that chime in with your Summer needs. Not a good kind has been omitted—not a high price is tolerated.

#### SHEPARD "LOG CABIN" RUGS

Pretty, restful, home-like Rugs and very serviceable. No one need have bare floors. Eight sizes.

24x36 inches; sale price... 70¢  
27x54 inches; sale price... \$1.00  
30x60 inches; sale price... \$1.25  
36x72 inches; sale price... \$1.75

4x 7 feet; sale price... \$3.00  
6x 9 feet; sale price... \$5.25  
8x10 feet; sale price... \$8.00  
9x12 feet; sale price... \$10.00

#### A Few ALGERIAN and SCOTCH RUGS

9x12 feet  
\$19.50 and \$24.50

### SPLENDID ROYAL WILTON RUGS

Large assortment of handsome designs in colors that you need not doubt. Glance at these prices. Be sure to examine the Rugs.

8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet, value \$39.50; special... \$29.50  
8 1/2 x 10 1/2 feet, value \$55.00; special... \$42.50  
9x12 feet, value \$42.50; special... \$32.50  
9x12 feet, value \$60.00; special... \$47.50

### AND THESE RICH ORIENTAL RUGS

Silky Belouchistans, values \$18.00 to \$20.00; special at... \$14.50 and \$16.50  
Irans and Feraghans, values \$39.00 to \$42.00; special at... \$29.50  
Saraks and Kirmans, value \$75.00 to \$85.00; special at... \$57.50

## ETTOR SAYS HE CANNOT LEAD BARBERS' STRIKE

I. W. W. Principal Comes From New York, Ostensibly to Pilot Idle Men, but He Soon Leaves for "Some Important Work"

### SAYS MISMANAGEMENT

Joseph J. Ettor, the Lawrence strike leader, came here today from New York ostensibly to take charge of the barbers' strike of I. W. W. barbers. He met the strike leaders at 104 Hanover street and went over the situation with them.

When they proposed that he assume charge of the strike he said he had some important work to do in New York and could not lead them. He then left for New York.

The strikers say that Ettor, after looking the situation over, told the leaders that the strike had been poorly managed.

Proprietors of more than 200 barber shops in Greater Boston who have been running open shops came over voluntarily to the American Federation of Labor today.

They belong to the Hub Master Barbers Association and had in their employ hundreds of I. W. W. barbers, now on strike. Officers of the association asked the A. F. of L. executives for a conference at 1124 Washington street today to draw up agreements for unionizing their shops under the standard of the A. F. of L. They will meet.

The master barbers say they want no more to do with the I. W. W. They ask the A. F. of L. to take them in at once and fill the places of strikers with federation workmen.

The A. F. of L. will do this in line with a campaign against the I. W. W. begun by A. F. of L. executives who are going about the city today in automobiles offering proprietors of all open shops to furnish them men enough to run their business if they will sign an agreement with the A. F. of L. Many whose business has been damaged by the strike have already done so.

the demand for Massachusetts milk and bring better prices to the Massachusetts producer.

Mayor Fitzgerald's bill provides a fine of \$50 in the case of anybody convicted of using unclean milk containers or unclean utensils employed for straining or mixing milk.

No action had been taken by the Governor on the western trolleys merger or the Washburn public service commission bill up to noon today. They were laid before him Friday, which leaves him plenty of time in which to consider them before the time limit expires Thursday night.

## FOSS STRIKERS AND STATE ARBITERS MAKE PROGRESS

There was a conference at the State House today between the committee of seven of Governor Foss' strikers at the Sturtevant Blower Works and the Becker Milling Company, representing all crafts employed by the Governor in these plants, and the board of conciliation and arbitration. Chairman Harold L. Stanley accompanied the committee.

As stated by the board the desire was to see if there was not some common ground upon which both sides can be brought together. It has already been in communication with Governor Foss. After a talk this morning it was decided that the situation is not such at present that the board of conciliation and arbitration can make any statement for publication and will not be today, as the committee has to confer with the employees and report back, but it was stated that good progress is being made.

### CAPTAIN TO SAIL WITH HIS FAMILY

Commanded by Theodore P. Burgess, owner and captain, of High street, Dedham, who with his wife and three children plan a cruise to the Baltic sea and St. Petersburg, the three-masted schooner yacht Karina will sail this afternoon probably. Captain Burgess expects to cross the Atlantic in from 12 to 15 days.

The steel craft has been at anchor off Rowe's wharf for several days, coming from Fortress Monroe via New York. She is 198 feet long and was built in 1911 for Robert E. Todd of New York. The Karina has the modern improvements, including a wireless telegraph system. A crew of over 20 is carried.

Mrs. Burgess and the children, Elizabeth, T. P., Jr., and William, will return by steamer in time for the opening of school, while Captain Burgess will follow with the yacht.

DINNER FOR F. J. ALLEN  
The junior city council of the City History Club will give a dinner to Frederick J. Allen, director of the council, at the American house this evening. Former Congressman John A. Keliher will speak on "Good Government in Boston," and the other speakers will be former President A. R. Vaccaro, Joseph J. Borgatti, John A. Scanga and Philip Davis of the Civic Service house.

NEW PASTOR IN CHARGE  
The Rev. Alfred E. Isaac, formerly pastor of the Tenth Avenue Baptist church of Columbus, O., who resigned to accept the call by the Dorchester Temple Baptist church, Washington and Dakota streets, occupied the pulpit Sunday morning and night. Dr. Isaac fills the vacancy caused by the resignation many months ago of the Rev. Dr. Edward Braslin.

### MEN REPORTED LOST RETURN

Robert Leighton and John Hainey, two of the five fishermen reported lost in the fog in south channel, off Highland light, early Saturday from the T wharf fishing schooner Washakie, joined their vessel in Boston this afternoon after landing at Nauset in their dory.

## LEXINGTON IS OBSERVING ITS OLD HOME DAY

Second Day's Activities in Connection With Incorporation Anniversary Open With Salute and March of the Town Crier

### ORIGINAL POEM READ

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Citizens of this town are today celebrating the second day of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town as Old Home day. Activities began at 6 a. m. with a salute of 10 guns from Grassy hill, followed by the ringing of church bells.

At the same time Herbert G. Locke, dressed as town crier, started over the Paul Revere route, accompanied by a group of descendants of colonial families dressed in costumes of the revolutionary period. Athletic events will be held all day, and tonight there will be a band concert on the green, which will be illuminated.

Tomorrow will be Governors day, with Governor Foss and his staff as members of the military parade and participants in the dinner to be held in town hall.

To the tune of "The Star-Spangled Banner," played on a cornet by Wallace Wright of this town, the American flag was raised on the battle green Sunday morning at 8 o'clock by Donald Wilson and Philip Nelles of the Raven patrol, Boy Scouts, as a signal that the celebration was formally begun.

Besides the special services in the churches, historical exercises were held in town hall at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The program opened with singing by 100 children of the Lexington public schools. Alonzo E. Locke, president of the Lexington Historical Society and chairman of the celebration executive committee, spoke.

James Phinney Munroe, formerly of this town and now a resident of Boston, gave the historical address, followed with more singing. The Rev. Edward Cummings, pastor of the South Congregational church of Boston, gave the oration, and then came the reading of an original poem written especially for the occasion by Percy MacKaye, the poet.

### PEONY SHOW IS BEING ARRANGED

Preparations are making for a peony show in Horticultural hall next Saturday and Sunday. It is to be under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Usually the peony show is held in connection with other exhibits, but this year it is to be a special event with the usual number of prizes offered at the large exhibits.

The rhododendron and peony show that opened Saturday closed last night with the awarding of prizes.

## GREEK TRIUMPHS CELEBRATED AT BERKELEY HALL

Hundreds of Greeks, many of them recently returned from the Balkan war, crowded into Berkeley hall Sunday to celebrate the eighty-third anniversary of the opening of the Greek war of independence, the former minister Constantine N. Papamichalopoulos presiding.

The event took on the character of a celebration over the recent triumphs of the Greeks in the Balkan war. The speakers urged Greeks to emulate the example of the United States, to be good law-abiding American citizens but not to forget the mother country. Among the speakers were: Alexander Vouros, the Greek ambassador to the United States; Capt. Pelopidas Tsukalas, officer in the Greek navy who is superintending the building of a new dreadnought for the Greek government at Bethlehem, Pa., and Miss Anna Triantafyllidou, teacher of the Greek school on Winchester street.

All the addresses were given in the Greek tongue. A chorus of girls and boys, dressed in blue and white, the Greek colors, sang Greek and American songs.

### 70-YEAR AZALEAS SEEN AT HOLM LEA

Azaleas which are 70 years old and represent the work of many of the best growers of the country were shown at Holm Lea, the estate of Prof. Charles S. Sargent of Brookline Saturday and Sunday when the grounds and greenhouses were thrown open for the annual public inspection.

This year's display was thought to excel all previous exhibits the azaleas shading from wax white to the deepest crimson and pink. The rhododendrons were greatly admired and now compose one of the finest collections in America.

## RECITAL TO MARK CHURCH EXERCISES

Exercises for the reopening of the Center Methodist church of Malden which began with the Sunday morning service will continue with an organ recital to-night on the new organ dedicated during the service yesterday, the organist being Everett E. Truette and the accompanist William W. Chute. Edward L. McArthur, baritone soloist, will act as conductor. Other soloists are Miss Lillian V. Beatey, soprano, Mrs. Florence Nickerson King contralto, and Paul R. Bennett tenor.

The Wednesday night program which is in charge of the Ladies Aid Society, will consist of a reception to former pastors followed by an entertainment, Dr. Carey R. Chester will preside Friday night which is Sunday school night and the Rev. Edgar Blake of Chicago will give the address.

EXECUTIVES IN EAGLES' PARADE  
Led by Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald, 10,000 Eagles in fancy costumes today paraded the streets of Boston as part of the tenth annual field day celebration of the New England Association of Eagles. The exercises were opened with a dinner at the Quincy house and will continue throughout the week, with athletic events, band concerts and fireworks.

### RESCUES MADE FROM RIVER

Rescues of eight persons in the Charles river from overturned canoes were effected Sunday, six of them by the metropolitan park police river force. Three Dorchester men in a row-boat saved a man and woman near Weston bridge. The rescues by the police were at Waltham, Riverside and at Norumbega park.

### AMUSEMENT PARK BURNED

NEW YORK—Paradise park, an amusement resort at Ft. George, Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Ninetieth street, was destroyed by fire today. The park covered five acres and the loss is estimated at \$100,000.

*Filene's*

### FRENCH LINGERIE OF DISTINCTIVE FILENE QUALITY

Afternoon  
Tea  
In the  
Filene  
Restaurant.  
3 to 5  
Daily

CERTAIN price lowerings on exquisite French Lingerie will give many women opportunity for a greater appreciation of the individuality and charm of Filene French Lingerie.  
Many of the designs are made up in Paris by ourselves.  
Gowns and Combinations at \$2.75  
The embroideries are some of the daintiest we have shown. Many of the pieces show trimmings of real Cluny or fine French Valenciennes laces.  
(THIRD FLOOR)

Wm. Filene's Sons Company



# Mrs. Storrow Heads Plan for Woman's City Club for Boston

## GREAT MONUMENT UNVEILED YEAR AFTER NEXT TO MARK LOS ANGELES AQUEDUCT TERMINUS

People of California City Are to Subscribe \$500,000 Fund with Which to Erect Historic Work and Pay for Art and Sculpture

### FOUNTAIN, STATUARY

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Simplicity, solidity and dignity will characterize the splendid monument to be unveiled, according to the plans, in 1915, and which is to commemorate the bringing of the Owens river water to Los Angeles, constituting also the local contribution to the California attractions which will aid in drawing people to the world's fairs of that year.

Cost of the undertaking will exceed \$500,000, which is to be provided by popular subscription in Los Angeles, and the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has full charge of the funds.

The conception of the monument was worked out by Martin C. Neuner, in whose hands the chamber of commerce placed the execution of the plans, and the architect under whose supervision the main idea took form is George A. Howard. The figure representing Los Angeles and the art and sculpture of the monument are to be thrown open to general competition by American artists and sculptors.

### Aqueduct Terminus

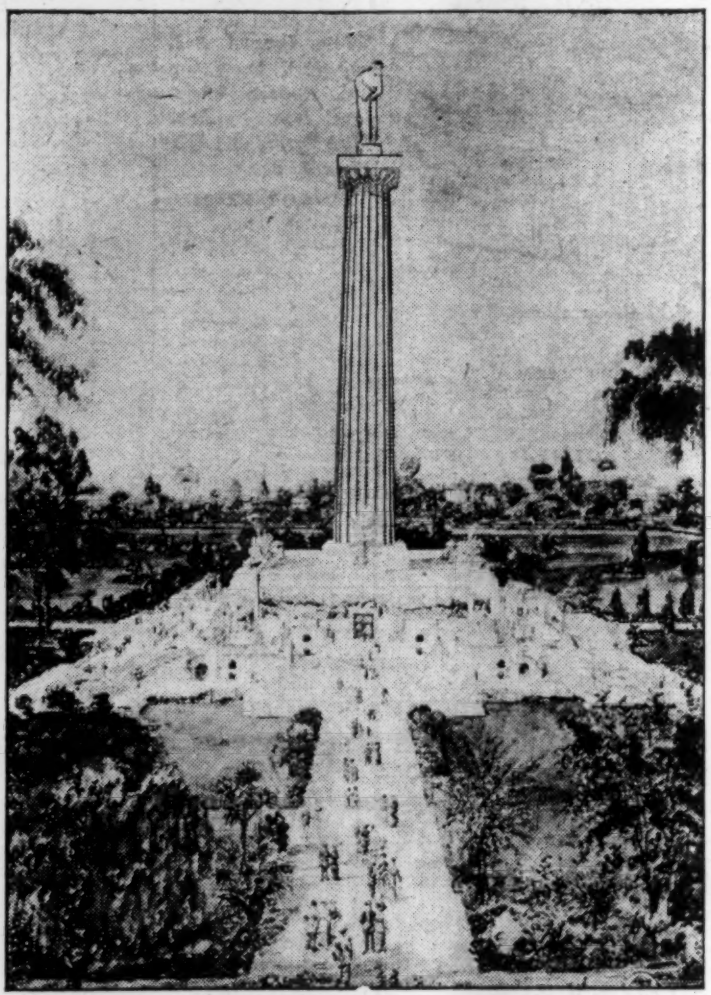
In a sense the monument is a visible terminus of the Los Angeles aqueduct, a reminder of the immensity and utility of that project, which otherwise might not be appreciated by residents and visitors in the city. While this idea is adequately realized in a great fountain it has a harmonious part in a monument that doubtless will arouse world-wide attention, thus accomplishing the dual purpose of celebrating the completion of the aqueduct and making Los Angeles a contributor to the list of epochal creations that inspire pilgrimages to great cities.

The fountain monument is a Greek Doric column, which, with its base and surmounting figure of Los Angeles, is to be 300 feet high. The solid monolith base is 110 feet square and 40 feet high, and is designed as a hall of fame or art gallery. Above this for 220 feet rises the column, 30 feet in diameter and with a cap 32 feet square, from which visitors may view Los Angeles. A woman's figure typifying the city of Los Angeles surmounts this cap; this figure will be 35 feet high.

This surmounting figure will be seen holding an olla or waterjar three feet in diameter, and tipping it so that the water will flow constantly from it. Although this water disappears at the base of the figure it comes out again on all sides of the neck of the column, down which it flows in the column flutes to disappear again at the base and reappear spurting up in many streams 12 to 24 feet high in the electric fountain basins at the four corners of the art gallery.

Water does not fall, of course, down the column in a continuous stream. This problem has been overcome by an ingenious method of intercepting and again dropping the water every two feet so imperceptibly that there seems to be one continuous flow. The climate of Los Angeles will permit this flow every day in the year, and the water is so protected that it will not be affected by any wind of less than 30 miles an hour.

A typical all-year southern California



Monument to commemorate the completion of Los Angeles aqueduct will cost \$500,000, to be provided by popular subscription

setting is to be given the monument at Exposition park, where, instead of the conventional mound or hill, a sunken garden 12 feet below the ground level will make an unusual but striking site. The approach to this from University avenue will be prepared consistently, and the Pacific Electric railway along the entrance to the monument garden will be depressed to give an uninterrupted way. The site will be surrounded on the other three sides by the state and county buildings in the park.

Above all, the conception that this is to be the first great world-monument erected purely to commemorate a constructive, vital project, dominates every detail of the monument. Fatality, destruction, war and even the escape from these events have no place in the thoughts the new monument of Los Angeles is intended to awaken—and in this it will stand alone in the world's history of monumental works. It will be, in fact, a great story in marble, concrete and terra-cotta, telling the genuinely good tidings of pure water and of city building—a story worthy of the city of the Queen of the Angels.

Consistent with this uplifting and joyous motive of commemoration is the depicting in an inspiring fashion of the history of the city and of the construction of the aqueduct. A most interesting phase of this is the utilization of a new method of hand coloring embossed tile which combines the effect of relief and of painting in a permanent manner. This is used in four large panels forming the outer walls of the art gallery or base of the monument, each panel being 100 feet long and 12 feet high and showing in hand painted terra-cotta the actual

scenery along the line of the aqueduct in its natural colors from Mount Whitney and the Owens valley to the terminus at Los Angeles. The objects are to be in bold relief, so bold, in fact, that they will cast their own shadows. This is both artistic and enduring, and will tell for all time the history of the aqueduct and the manner in which it was built. A century in the future, when present methods will be really antiquated, visitors to the monument may see actually how man worked to bring the water to Los Angeles.

### Colors to Tell History

At the corners will be smaller panels six feet wide and equal in height with the aqueduct panels. These will tell in colors the history of Los Angeles, its first settlement, the discovery of San Pedro bay, the establishment of the nearby missions and similar important local historical events. The plain surfaces in and around the art gallery will be in white terra-cotta, and all ornamentalities will be carried out with the rich colors so distinctive of California—oriental blues, old rose and Pompeian reds. The floors of the cascades and all the water basins will be finished in white, no boxed tile in many colors, and the figures of aquatic life in these basins will be in natural colors.

In harmony with the constructive and progressive dominating idea the groups of statuary around the base of the monument are intended to bring to the mind educational advancement and the prosperity of mankind. Two groups of statuary will be at each corner of the art gallery near an electric fountain. Each

Sunken Garden with State and County Buildings on Three Sides in Exposition Park to Be Constructed on Site for Group

### GOOD TIDINGS MESSAGE

of these eight groups will be 12 feet high and they will tell progressively of education, beginning with that given to the smallest child in the kindergarten, and from that up to the most advanced education, wherein new learning comes to the philosopher, the natural scientist, the astronomer and the teacher. Above the center of each side of the art gallery walls will be four groups of statuary 16 feet high, representing progress and prosperity in commerce, travel, agriculture and the arts. A mythological figure will dominate each group, urging greater advancement in the particular activity represented by the group it will inspire.

The city and state seals will appear on each of the eight bronze doors giving entrance from the main exterior floor to the balcony of the art gallery, and relief panels on these doors will show features connected with the advancement of Los Angeles. Entrances from the plaza under the cascades and grand marble stairways will lead to the main floor of the art gallery. Here will be seen works of art of special merit, and here also will be placed tributes to men and women who have helped to make Los Angeles a great city. The art gallery will be large enough to permit future assembling of works of art for a long time to come. Around the great column, which runs through the center of the art gallery, will be placed an aquarium and marine garden with rare fish.

### Lighting Effect

Opalescent glass and reflected light will be utilized for a lighting effect which will yield an impressive view of the monument at night and give an effect of life and activity. The flutes of the column, of which there will be 20, will be four and one-half feet wide and 15 inches deep, and at the back of each will be a screen of opalescent glass. The water will flow down the front of this glass, while back of it will be colored electric lights, permitting unique effects in illumination. The risers of the cascades will be lighted in a similar manner. Four urns, each six feet in diameter, will be placed at the four corners of the art gallery. These will be open at the back, and in each will be placed a large searchlight to play on the column from top to bottom. Other searchlights will be placed in the four corners of the cap of the column to light the figure of Los Angeles. Spot lights concealed in the groups of statuary will furnish special light for the mythological figures, and the reflected light will bring out the statuary. Overhead invisible lighting, similar to that used in lighting pictures hung on the walls of art galleries, will illuminate the picture panels on the walls. No lights will be visible about the monument with the exception of eight electric lighters placed upon and lighting the plaza.

Children who see the monument will be attracted first by the basins at the bottoms of the cascades, and these have been designed accordingly. They will be juvenile basins 20 feet in diameter, and in and around them will be groups especially appealing to children, of boys and girls, frogs, fish and aquatic life.

Thirty of City's Most Prominent Women Propose Social Organization Along Lines of Men's Beacon Street Institution

A woman's city club, organized on the same lines as the Boston City Club and to move into the latter's building on Beacon hill as soon as it moves into its new clubhouse, is the proposition now being put forward by a committee of 30 representative women of Boston. Mrs. James J. Storrow is chairman of the organization committee, Miss Josephine A. Bruorton treasurer and Miss C. E. Pratt secretary. The 30 members of the committee are working to get 10 charter members each, forming a whole of 300 who will meet at a dinner about June 20 and effect the permanent organization with a membership of 3000.

The plan is to keep the club purely social, to have it democratic and to conduct it on practically the same lines as men's organizations of this kind. The idea is to afford women of all circles an opportunity to come in intimate touch with each other. Those most active in starting the club say that while there are many opportunities for men to meet and know the other men of the city, there are no such opportunities for women; as a rule women are restricted to their own immediate circle, enlarged only by such excursions as they may care to make in the way of philanthropies or other social service. This club, being composed of women from the professional, commercial, artistic, religious, social and philanthropic workers, and that large body of women whose field of activities is confined to their own families and homes, it is believed will meet a need as nothing else has, opening to women broader living and extending their interests. While it will undertake to promote no propaganda, its comprehensive membership seems to insure a cordial reception to ideas, whether old or new.

### Plans Restaurant

A further development of the plan shows that the committee proposes to have restaurant accommodations, parlors, drawing rooms and library or reading and writing rooms, recreation rooms for games, etc., sleeping rooms which can be occupied by members living out of town or at a distance from the clubhouse, or their friends. The large membership, it is said, will enable the organization to finance the enterprise without much of a tax on anybody.

It was agreed that each member of the organization committee secure as soon as possible the names of 10 or more women who would like to join the charter membership list and pay an entrance fee of \$10 if possible before June 20. Miss Curtis is chairman of the membership committee.

The sub-committees, which have been busily engaged upon the project are to report to the organization committee at the Boston Art Club on June 13.

The sub-committees as at present composed are as follows: Membership, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Miss Cassie J. Fuller, Mrs. Eva Whitening White, Miss Eleanor Good, Miss Mary Mellyn; restaurant, Miss Catherine Childs, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Katherine Osborne, Mrs. S. M. Borden; finance, Mrs. J. J. Storrow, Miss Mallock, Miss M. E. Murray; repairs and alteration, Miss Bertha Hazard, Mrs. Edmund Billings, Miss Flora McDonald, Mrs. Louis E. Kirestein, Mrs. S. Tyson; constitution, Miss Josephine A. Bruorton, Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Miss A. H. Grady, Mrs. Richard C. Cabot, Miss F. M. Cushing, Miss Sarah Louise Arnold, Mrs. Schenck Woolman; entertainment, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Miss Mary Crawford, Mrs. Katherine T. Hodges, Mrs. Margaret Deland, Miss Perkins, Mrs. Francis Maloney; house, Miss Ida Cannon, Dr. Blanche Denig, Miss Alice C. Godin, Miss Hope Noyes, Mrs. May Alden Ward; resources, Miss Edith M. Howes, Mrs. George B. Gallup, Mrs. E. A. Stowell, Mrs. Y. T. Goodwin, Mrs. Beals, Mrs. John Craig.

Besides the officers, the organization committee is composed of Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird, Mrs. L. E. Kirestein, Mrs. Eva Whitening White, Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman, Miss Frances G. Curtis, Mrs. Katherine T. Hodges, Miss M. E. Murray, Miss Sarah Arnold, Miss Alice H. Grady, Miss Mary Mellyn, Miss Bertha Hazard, Miss Ida Cannon, Mrs. Edmund Billings, Mrs. John Craig, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Blanche Denig, Mrs. Beals, Mrs. C. T. Guild, Miss Godin, Miss Fuller, Miss Mary C. Crawford, Miss Maude Rockwell, Mrs. Francis Maloney, Mrs. Katherine Osborne, Mrs. Y. T. Goodwin, Miss Eleanor Good, Mrs. E. A. Stowell, Miss Mary Coes.

### Many Boston Women

The names of many of these women are well known to most Boston residents. Mrs. Storrow is the wife of the banker and philanthropist and is herself active in philanthropic work. Mrs. Eva Whitening White has become widely known through her work as head of the Elizabeth Peabody House and in organizing industrial instruction for working women for rural communities. Miss Mary Mellyn is director of training and practice of normal students for teaching in the public schools. Mrs. Frances G. Curtis is member of the Boston school committee. Mrs. Katherine Osborne has charge of the Boston Students Union. Miss Bertha Hazard is a well known educator and philanthropist, at one time actively connected with the public schools of this city. Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird is socially prominent. Mrs. Richard C. Cabot is the wife of an eminent physician, a member of one of Boston's old families and is herself identified with important educational work. Miss Sarah

## MUSICAL CLUB IS ACTIVE FOR CULTURE OF BURLINGTON, IOWA

Organization Begun by Quartet of Girls Meeting to Play Beethoven Numbers About 600 and Gives Excellent Concerts

### GREAT ARTISTS HEARD

BURLINGTON, Ia.—The Burlington Musical Club, a strong organization of men and women working together for the advancement of this sweetest of all arts, had its beginning in the early '80s, when four young women met once a week and listened to one another's playing of Beethoven's compositions. Later they agreed to bring a friend each, and the audience soon included singers and other players who were asked to bear a part.

Evening meetings became a frequent feature, so that men could come and help. Concerted work for piano and other instruments, vocal trios and quartets, and in due time a chorus were introduced, and in every direction the movement grew until now there is a membership of about 600, with prospect of making it 1000 very soon.

The president, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, who was one of the original quartet of girls and therefore a true charter member, has been at the head of the club for 18 years, and has given unsparringly of her time and energy for the club's good, always surrounding herself with sympathetic coworkers who delight in furthering her efforts and carrying out her plans. Sometimes her own beautiful home is thrown open for a pleasant reception, which combines the enjoyment of music with social intercourse, helping to broaden acquaintance and attract new members.

Burlington, through the club, is favored each year with visits from eminent artists from all over the world, and the year closes with a festival occasion, like the appearance of a great orchestra or a chorus concert. At least two recognition programs are arranged in order to enjoy, encourage and stimulate local players and singers, and much is accomplished in that way toward discovering and cultivating the talents of Burlington boys and girls who are studying music.

The annual fee of \$2.50 entitles members to fortnightly recitals for about six months of the year; so that the cost of each entertainment amounts to less than 20 cents; and for the two special attractions there is an extra charge for tickets which, considering the merit of the concerts, the members are glad to meet. This year the season closed with a concert by the Minneapolis orchestra and its soloists.

Altogether the Burlington Musical Club has thoroughly proven its utility and value, establishing a reputation among music lovers at home and with artists abroad that insures its permanent standing as an educational factor among the city's institutions.



MRS. CATE GILBERT WELLS

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

PITTSBURGH POST—Attention is sharply called to the question of advances in freight rates by the difficulties encountered by the railways in financing their wants. The use of a short-time note is but a temporary expediency, and hardly justifies the making of a long-time improvement. The duties of the interstate commerce commission are arduous, and the responsibilities great. The questions to be decided require the broadest treatment. Shall shippers over roads that have been extravagantly built and loosely managed be compelled to pay the penalty of advanced rates or suffer inadequate service? It is a choice of evils, but the latter would seem to be the greater in the long run. On one hand the decrease in profits for the shipper; on the other, loss of traffic for the road. The commission must deal with a condition and not a theory. What a model road could be built for and operated is not before them, but the interests of the shipper and the security holder as well. Scarcely one is so lowly as not to be affected by their decisions.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Experience of the parcel post system is chiefly satisfactory. That is the gist of the testimony given by New York business men to the postoffice department. Beyond doubt it will be confirmed by the testimony of the general public, in city and country. The system is, however, not yet perfect. It has too much red tape, which may well be cut. It is an imposition to expect a man who wants to mail a package to go to one window and find out what it will cost, go to another window and get the stamp and return to the first window to deposit it. There are other faults, all of which are susceptible of correction, and the correction of which will accommodate the public and profit the government. It is to be hoped that they will be corrected as a result of the present investigation.

TOLEDO BLADE—Twenty years ago, nearly 11,250,000 tons of freight passed through the canals at Sault Ste. Marie, which was considered a very good showing for that time, being a gain over the year before of more than 2,000,000 tons. The value of the cargoes amounted in all to \$136,117,267. The freight charges averaged 1.31 mills a ton per mile, representing a decrease in five years of exactly ten mills. Compare these figures with those of 1912. In 1912, 72,472,676 tons of freight were carried through the " Soo" locks. That freight was worth \$791,357,837, or more than five times as much as the value of the commodities which passed through in 1902. The charges averaged .47 of a mill a ton per mile, just a bit more than half as much as the average charge 20 years before. The American canal was open 237 days last year, the Canadian canal three days more. Upon the average, the locks were worked for 95 vessels every day, meaning that some days the operating crews cared for many more vessels, upon some days, for fewer. It was a great season upon the lakes, was that of 1912. This year may prove a greater. In only a few seasons more the men at the canals who keep track of the steamers may be able to report the passage of 100,000,000 tons of freight, almost ten times as much as was borne in 1902.

Arnold is dean of Simmons College. Mrs. Mary Schenck Woolman is the new president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union. Mrs. Glendower Evans is prominent in social and art circles. Mrs. Margaret Deland is best known as the author of "Old Chester Tales." "Dr. Lavender," "The Awakening of Helena Ritchie" and other works; Mrs. May Alden Ward is a writer and club woman. Miss Edith M. Howes is a leader in philanthropic activities for women and girls. Mrs. John Craig, wife of John Craig of the John Craig stock company is known for her own excellent dramatic work as Miss Mary Young.

GRAIN FROM FT. WILLIAM. BUFFALO, N. Y.—According to reports from Kingston, Ont., 3,500,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from Ft. William so far this year. This is an increase of about 1,000,000 bushels over the corresponding period of 1912. The early opening of navigation at the eastern end of the lakes is responsible.

DORMITORY PLANS ARE READY. BOWLING GREEN, Ok.—Plans for the \$80,000 dormitory have been prepared and the Normal College trustees hope to begin advertising June 1 for letting of contract. It is to form a half square, each wing being 146½ feet by 40 feet.

U. S. STEEL IN CANADA. OTTAWA, Ont.—A Dominion charter has been secured by the Canadian branch of the United States Steel Corporation. The capital of the company is placed at \$20,000,000 and the chief place of business is at Ojibway, Ont.

CITY TO INVITE WATER CONGRESS. SPOKANE, Wash.—An invitation will be sent by Spokane to the rivers and harbors congress to meet in Spokane or some place on the Pacific coast in 1915. This recommendation has been made by the convention committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

EARLY MONTREAL RECORDS FOUND. OTTAWA, Ont.—Records of the early history of Montreal have been secured by the archives department in the past year, and are referred to in the annual report of the department brought down in the House recently by the Hon. Louis Coderre, secretary of state.

Other papers include those of the Hon. Joseph Howe, the gift of Sydenham Howe, and of George Johnston, the gift of the Johnston estate. The report notes the installation of a photographic process whereby original records can be easily reproduced.

U. S. STEEL IN CANADA. OTTAWA, Ont.—A Dominion charter has been secured by the Canadian branch of the United States Steel Corporation. The capital of the company is placed at \$20,000,000 and the chief place of business is at Ojibway, Ont.

## CHANGES MADE IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE

WASHINGTON — Theodore Ingalls who was succeeded as general superintendent of the railway mail service by Alexander H. Stephens was made a division superintendent on Saturday by Postmaster General Burleson. Mr. Ingalls will succeed John W. Hollyday, at Cleveland, O., who has been transferred to Boston to take the place of Edward J. Ryan who has become a chief clerk.

As a successor for Mr. Stephens at the head of the San Francisco division Postmaster General Burleson today named Edward McGrath who has for several years been assistant superintendent of that division.

Another important change was made in the railway mail service at New Orleans by the promotion of Frank McFarland from chief clerk to superintendent of that division. Stillman P. Taft who has been superintendent for many years, has been made chief clerk.

### ADVENTISTS CONCLUDE SESSIONS

WASHINGTON—The world conference of Seventh Day Adventists Sunday concluded its 20-day quadrennial session at Takoma Park, Md. Elder W. B. White of South Lancaster, Mass., was appointed president of the South African Union conference with headquarters at Cape Town.

### SO. AMERICAN EDITOR IS GUEST

WASHINGTON — Jose C. Rodriguez, owner and editor of the Jornal Do Commercio of Rio de Janeiro, one of the leading newspapers in South America, Sunday was the guest of John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union, at a luncheon.

## NEWS OF THE NAVY

### Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. R. R. Adams is detached as inspector of ordnance at the Carnegie Steel Company, at Munhall, Pa., and ordered to the Minnesota as ordnance officer.

### Movements of Vessels

The Dolphin is at Annapolis, Md., the Saturn at Tiburon, the Tacoma at Guantanamo, the Walke and the Perkins at Hampton roads, the Beale and the Jarvis at the Norfolk navy yard and the Farragut, the Hull and the Lawrence at Mare island. The Annapolis has left Mazatlan for Topolobampo, the St. Louis has left Bremerton for Portland, Ore.; the Tennessee has left Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H., and the Foote has left Washington for Norfolk.

### Revenue Cutter Orders

First Lieut. W. A. O'Malley, granted 30 days' extension of leave of absence, beginning June 7, 1913.

A board is constituted to meet at Fort Trumbull for the purpose of revising the regulations, U. S. revenue-cutter service, 1907. Detail for the board: Captain W. V. E. Jacobs, First Lieut. of Engineers C. M. Green and First Lieut. W. H. Munter.

Third Lieut. E. M. Webster, ordered to the Onondaga for temporary duty.

Engineer in Chief C. A. McAllister, ordered to New York on official business.

Second Lieut. J. S. Hay, detached from the Algonquin and ordered to the Onondaga; granted seven days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. of Engineers C. E. Sugden, detached from the Seminole and ordered to the Morrill.

Second Lieut. W. F. Towle, granted 30 days' leave of absence, beginning June 5, 1913.

### Notes

Battleship Delaware has been ordered to the New York navy yard about June 12 for repairs, which will require about a month. The Nashville has been ordered to proceed from Santo Domingo to New York, later to proceed to the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard. The Petrel, which recently arrived at Galveston from New Orleans, will remain there for some time. The Yorktown has gone to Balboa for coal, after which she will return to Cortico.

Battleships New Hampshire and South Carolina will leave Hampton roads the latter part of the week for the Gulf coast of Mexico, the New Hampshire to relieve the Connecticut at Veracruz and the South Carolina to replace the Idaho at Tampico. The Connecticut will leave Norfolk early next month for Veracruz to relieve the Minnesota, which will then go to Narragansett bay.

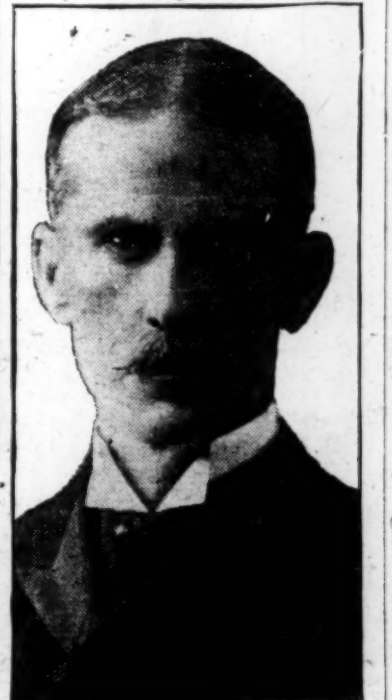
The Pittsburgh has been placed in full commission and the Colorado placed in reserve on May 28, 1913, at the navy yard, Puget sound, Washington.

The Fox has been ordered out of commission at the navy yard, Puget sound, Washington, as soon as practicable.

The Foote was placed in full commission on June 5, 1913, at the navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Upon the arrival of the Pittsburgh at Guaymas, Mex., about June 9, the flag of the commander-in-chief of the United States Pacific fleet will be transferred temporarily from the California to the Pittsburgh.

## DR. VAN DYKE TO BE MINISTER TO THE NETHERLANDS



HENRY VAN DYKE

WASHINGTON—The post-American minister to the Netherlands has been offered to Henry Van Dyke, author and professor of English literature at Princeton University.

Charles W. McAlpin, who was at one time regarded as President Wilson's choice for the Netherlands post, is expected to be appointed elsewhere in the diplomatic service.



# New England Party Welcomed in Peru

## COMMERCE MEN SEE BIG OPENINGS IN LANDS SOUTH

(Continued from page one)

This applies to the entire canal as well as to the section at Gatun. The next stop was at the Culebra cut, where the delegation viewed the work from the high edge of the cut. No stop was made from this point until Panama city was reached.

### Organization Impresses

Great as is the work of excavation at the continental divide, the construction of the locks and the Gatun dam and lake, and the whole engineering problem in general, none of those impresses one more than the efficient manner in which the organization of the entire work has been built up. The task of caring for the material excavated by dredges and steam shovels is immense. The problem of caring for nearly 50,000 workers is no small one. They and their families must be housed in proper quarters, and to accomplish this numerous model villages have been erected in what was formerly an uninviting jungle. The problem has included the drainage of swamps and the habits of the mosquito, which of itself has been a wonderful work.

To supply food for the zone, a train of 20 cars leaves Colon each morning. To educate the 3500 children of the canal workers, an efficient educational system has been built up, which includes schools and instruction equal to those in the states. These things are mentioned to show that the canal has not been built by engineers, laborers, steam shovels, dredges and dynamite alone, but as much by teachers, schools, railroad managers and professional and business men of many kinds. It is in the organization of those auxiliaries that the United States has especially excelled in the Canal Zone, even more than in the actual canal construction.

During the stay at Panama three social functions were attended by the delegation. On Friday afternoon a reception was given by President and Mrs. Poiras of the republic of Panama, followed the next afternoon by another reception given by American Minister and Mrs. Dodge at the legation. A most pleasant hour was enjoyed at both receptions. On Sunday the members of the delegation were the guests of the business men of the city on a trip about the harbors of Balboa and Panama aboard the specially chartered steamer Panama, after which the boat took the party to Taboga island, a small island two or three miles out from the canal entrance.

The tiny native village there proved to be of the utmost interest. This village seemed to furnish homes for about two or three hundred people. The houses are constructed of a sort of bamboo framework covered with mud, roofed with crude red tiles, and have dirt floors. The houses are placed but a few feet apart and in no regular order, so that it is very difficult for the stranger to tell whether he is on a street or in a back yard. The streets, if they may be called such, run in no regular order, are but three or four feet wide, and are covered with large boulders which make walking for the unfamiliar tourist a most precarious venture. Goats meet one at every turn. The people of the village live by fishing and by selling pineapples, supposed to be better than the very best Hawaiian fruit, to the visitors from Panama.

Luncheon was served on board the Panama followed by speeches by members of the delegation and by the business men of Panama. The hosts tried hard to offer a fine excursion, and all of the party heartily agreed that they succeeded beyond expectations.

### Old and New Panama

Most of the party visited Old Panama at some time during the stay. Old Panama is a very interesting place, both because of its beautiful ruins and because of the historical connection. Old Panama was settled in 1510 and for many years was the depot for Spanish gold from Peru on its way to Spain. It was from Old Panama that Pizarro and his little band of adventurers started on their conquest of the empire of the Incas. In 1671, Morgan, the famous English buccaner, appeared off the coast, successfully attacked the place and sacked the town.

The ruins may be reached in less than an hour by automobile from Panama over excellent roads. The ruins to be seen include the old watch tower, which is in almost the condition it was 300 years ago, and is a very beautiful piece of architecture.

Panama also is a picturesque city, and offers an interesting place for the tourist to spend a week or two. The city is very Spanish. As viewed from Ancon hill, its narrow, crooked streets, yellow walls and red roofs, with the sparkling bay, might easily pass for an Algerian city on the Mediterranean. There are several beautiful plazas in the city, not the least interesting and beautiful being the Plaza Central, on one side of which is the old cathedral, with its two beautiful towers, typical of the architecture of a century or two ago, and on another side, the new municipal building, a handsome structure, typical of the new Spanish architecture.

In the center of the plaza there is a small, well kept park with a profusion of gay foliage. In the evening this plaza is crowded with a brightly dressed and laughing throng. The streets are very narrow, and are often bordered by overhanging balconies; and the houses are

built on the street line, have few windows, and do not appear very attractive, although the interiors are beautiful, and their courtyards worth going a long distance to see.

The monetary situation deserves a bit of comment. Both United States and Panama currency are in use in the city, the Panamanian silver dollar being worth 50 cents. For this reason all prices are quoted in both silver and gold—that is, Panamanian or United States currency. So it is well to know what money one is dealing. It seems rather mysterious to buy an article priced at 20 cents, tender a dollar bill in payment and receive \$1.00 in change.

### Commercial Prospects

The commercial relations of Panama are nearly wholly with the United States. This is due both to the proximity of the United States and to the occupancy of the Canal Zone. Absence of industrial enterprise and property and backwardness of the rural population result in a demand for general merchandise only, of a cheap grade and mostly for either Colon or Panama. As a great part of this general merchandise already comes from the United States, the all-important question is, not how to enter commercial relations here, but what is the probable future demand for imports.

If demand increases, it must be based on one or both of two conditions: First, increased demand in Panama and Colon, and secondly, the development of Panama as a transshipment port for the west coast of Central America, the republic of Panama itself and to a smaller extent, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

The possibility of an increased demand for imported goods in Panama and Colon is not bright. At present the demand is quite abnormal, due to the presence of the large numbers of canal workers, who, although they can buy all of their groceries and many other articles of the commissary department, nevertheless spend in Panama alone about \$2,000,000 annually. Within a year, this demand will almost entirely cease and there is no other to take its place. The merchants of Panama, while not very optimistic, hope that an increased number of tourists will in part offset the loss of the canal workers' trade.

### Future Seen as Doubtful

The future of Panama as a transshipment point seems to be as doubtful, in the minds of Panamanian business men, as does its future as a tourist city. In fact, most of the business men interviewed on this subject seemed rather pessimistic.

There are several reasons for this attitude. In the first place, although the interiors of the Central American countries are rich in possibilities, their population have not the energy and industry required to exploit the national resources sufficiently to cause any great increase in commerce. These countries must be developed by foreign capital, and by very large corporations. There seems to be some idea in the United States that these countries offer great possibilities for the energetic American who chooses them in which to make his fortune. Every man who was interviewed on this subject asserted strongly that, although the country is rich in agricultural possibilities and land concessions are easily obtained, nevertheless the man with small capital can rarely succeed. A large corporation, capable of asserting its rights, with sufficient capital to make extensive land improvements, such as cleaning jungles, dredging small rivers, and building short railroads, is needed. It is doubtful if such large corporations will enter this field to any extent for some years to come.

There is another reason why the commerce of the west coast of Central America will be slow in developing. The harbors of this region are very poor. Vessels must lie a considerable distance off shore, and merchandise is landed by means of hawsers, baskets and small boats at great danger, expense and trouble; and it will require a very large commerce to pay for such improvements as are needed.

The wholesale grocery and provision dealers hope that there is a bright future for them in supplying ships passing through the canal. Their one anxiety is that the United States government may enter the field, as it has in coal and oil. In such a case, the Panamanian dealer, with his tariff charges and his need of profit, would be unable to compete successfully. Otherwise, there would seem to be an opportunity for American food manufacturers to sell Panama wholesalers for the supplying of ships.

### Credit Situation

No report of commercial conditions at Panama, however brief, is complete without some mention of the credit situation. The average length of credit is 60 days—European houses often granting 120 and 180 days—and it is customary to charge six per cent until payment. There are two banks in Panama which do a large collecting business for American houses, the International Banking Corporation and the Panama Banking Company. Either of these banks will give reliable information concerning the financial standing of Panamanian business houses. Here, as elsewhere in Central America, there is a habit, even among the best houses, of putting off as much business as possible until "tomorrow."

For this reason, it is extremely unwise to instruct the collecting bank to protest a note at once, as the Panamanian merchant does not understand why this is done when he is perfectly good, and resents such action so that he will turn his business elsewhere. Of course this is not the American method, but if we are to compete with Europeans we must do as they are willing to do.

The delegation left Balboa, the port

of Panama, on the Guatemala, bound for Callao, Peru. The Pacific trip was very pleasant, the temperature being cool, and the ocean like a mill pond most of the way. Neptune boarded the vessel at the equator and demanded his toll, much to the amusement of all, and to the discomfort of some. As we crossed the equator it was cool as when we sailed out of Boston harbor. This phenomenon is due to the Humboldt current, which flows from the Antarctic regions up the west coast.

### Entering Peru at Paita

The first glimpse of Peru was obtained at Paita. For most of those who had never before seen the Peruvian coast, the sight was a great surprise. Here, as throughout the entire west coast of South America, the coast line is composed of seemingly unending sandy bluffs, absolutely void of vegetation or sign of human habitation. It is, indeed, a dreary, desolate coast.

Paita is a very small town made up of rude houses huddled on the shore of an open harbor. The houses, or rather huts, are constructed of a framework of small bamboo-like sticks placed an inch or so apart. Some of these frameworks are covered with mud; many are not. However, the mud is not needed as a protection from the weather, for it almost never rains in Paita. The last rain fell in 1891. As may easily be understood, Paita is the most dusty town imaginable. The loose sand is many inches deep in the streets, covers the houses until they all have the same color and appearance, and turns the green of the few disconsolate looking palms in the tiny plaza—the only vegetation to be seen in Paita—to a brownish yellow.

In spite of its dirty, squalid appearance Paita is nevertheless a very interesting place, though seldom visited by the tourist. If one climbs the huge sand dunes behind the town, the view is most interesting. Nearly as far as the eye can reach all is waste. In some places glimpses may be obtained of the tops of distant Andean foothills, their royal outlines in beautiful and striking contrast with the yellow, rolling sands of the foreground. Straggling across the sands toward the foothills, a distance of from twenty-five to forty miles, may often be seen several herds of goats driven to their far away pastures by a stolid descendant of the Incas riding behind on his tiny pony. Almost at one's feet is the miserable little town, and just beyond is its large open harbor, with its lonely pier extending but part way to the anchored ships, as if beckoning them to come in to where the surf of the long Pacific swell would soon dash them to destruction.

When we dropped anchor in the roadstead there were already there two good sized steamers and a half dozen large square-rigged craft. The explanation of these ships being there is in the railroad which runs inland about 90 miles to Piura and reaches the foothills and the irrigated river valleys. The foothills furnish pasturage for numerous cattle which are sent out through Paita to Lima; and considerable wood is cut here for fuel for towns to the south of Paita. In the irrigated valleys the fine Peruvian cotton is grown, as well as large quantities of rice. These commodities are all brought to Paita by the railroad, whose freight yard is filled with bags of rice, bales of cotton, cattle and wood.

Paita is famous for Panama hats, and has the reputation of producing the very best obtainable with the exception of Guayaquil. As soon as the ships steamed into the harbor numerous hat merchants swarmed about the vessel in their small boats, and came up the gangplank with their wares slung in bags over their shoulders. Fine hats could be bought as cheap as \$5, the price paid usually being one-half that asked.

### Other Ports

The other ports visited, Eten, Pacasmayo and Salaverry, are very similar to Paita, except that they are a little larger and more neat and prosperous. This is because their railroads reach more extensive irrigated haciendas. The exports are the same as at Paita, with the addition of considerable crude sugar and some alcohol.

The coast lands are very fertile, and where near enough to be irrigated, they produce excellent crops. The irrigated areas are continually increasing, and I have heard Peruvians in Lima say that they believed the future agricultural possibilities of Peru, when developed by irrigation, to be of even more importance than mining.

American manufacturers, when shipping to this part of the world, should remember, when packing their products, that goods must be unloaded into lighters from a vessel entirely exposed to the full swell of the Pacific, which is usually very great on this coast. Merchandise is raised from the hold and lowered over the side into small lighters or barges in huge canvas baskets or nets. As the tiny boat bobs up and down, merchandise frequently receives treatment so rough as to result in a distribution of the contents of boxes over the bottom of the barge.

### Peruvian Hospitality

From the time the Guatemala dropped anchor in the Callao harbor to the time she sailed away again four days later, nearly every moment of time was taken up by our hosts in a truly royal entertainment. Never was a delegation of Americans in a foreign country more cordially received than was the New England party by the Peruvians. Their thoughtfulness was first felt at the customs, through which our baggage passed without inspection. A special car took

the delegation to Lima, where automobiles carried us to the Grand Hotel Maury. There automobiles were at our disposal throughout our entire stay. Receptions were tendered by President Billinghurst and American Minister and Mrs. Howard, and Senor Zavallos held a tea in our honor at his house, the oldest in Peru. The social events closed with a magnificent banquet at the Exposition, where hosts and guests sat at one huge table banked with flowers, and amid strains of American music played by the pride of Lima, an Austrian orchestra, partook of a repast which New England hospitality and Boston hotel facilities could not excel.

If lack of space did not forbid, it would be interesting to tell of the many places to which our Lima friends took us. As it is the trip up the Arroya railroad must be mentioned. The party went as far as Rio Blanco, at a height of about 12,000 feet. This road is considered the masterpiece of railway engineering. The tracks follow the Rimac river valley, at times on a level with the stream, often hundreds of feet above it on the side of rocky cliffs; sometimes passing through beautiful mountain valleys covered with tiny fields made fertile by irrigation, at other times threading a gorge so narrow that there seemed hardly room for both train and stream, and with the mountains on either side towering almost perpendicularly several thousand feet; now hugging the face of the cliff, twisting and turning in an effort to scale the heights, until one can see several layers of tracks, one above the other on the mountain side, and then shooting through a dark tunnel to another valley.

### Beauty of Scenery

Such scenery must be seen in order to be appreciated. The green fields, tiny towers, and dashing torrent of the valley; the bold, gray, rocky cliffs, broken here and there by a tiny field, not more than a quarter or half an acre in extent, with a little thatched hut and trail winding up from the valley, up which it would seem impossible for man or beast to climb; the bright green and brown blotches where copper ore shows; the numerous lateral ridges, made by the ancient Incas to retain the soil for agriculture; the slowly moving llama pack trains winding up the rocky trail which a thousand years ago was an Inca military road; stolid descendants of the old Incas, the men often sitting up on a cliff, a gaily colored poncho blanket over their shoulders, motionless, seemingly without interest in anything but their own thoughts, and the women wearing innumerable skirts, a baby often strung over their shoulders like a bag of meal, gazing silently at the visitors and scrambling into a rude hut whenever a camera appears; and the royal purple of the distant mountains as a background, make a picture on the mind which for beauty and variety of color, quaintness, and grandeur cannot be surpassed and which time can never erase.

Luncheon was served at Rio Blanco. Our hosts had removed the seats from two cars and placed a long table in each, had brought along a staff of chefs and cooks, and now served us, over two miles above Lima, with a luncheon of seven or eight courses, of as fine food as one ever tasted. This but illustrates the great length to which our Peruvian friends went to make our enjoyment complete.

### American Products in Peru

As business men, every member of the party could not help but be impressed with the fact that in Peru the American exporter can find a market quite willing, and even desirous, of obtaining American products. However, it must be remembered that we already supply a large part of Peruvian imports, the United States and England sharing about equally the greater portion of Peruvian trade, so that a great increase of business with Peru will be possible only after the country becomes more developed.

This brings us to the question of the economic future of Peru. Future prosperity would seem to lie in agriculture by irrigation along the coasts and up the river valleys, and mining in the Andes. To develop both of these resources, great amounts of capital are needed, and a new labor supply important. Peru is a land of opportunity for the large corporation, but not for the small individual.

### Labor Situation

The labor problem is an important one. Labor is scarce and inefficient. Nevertheless, there seems to be no serious effort to induce southern Europeans to come to Peru. The general opinion seems to be that immigrants will not be satisfied with such pay and wretched living conditions as will be sufficient for the Indian workers.

If American exporters are to develop their foreign business in Peru, they must employ methods quite different from those which have been employed in the past. Many Peruvian importers are thoroughly disgusted with American methods, and their disgust seems justified.

Too many American houses develop their foreign trade as a sort of side line, to be dropped for the time being, whenever the domestic demand increases. This practice harms not only the firm doing it, but every business house which exports. In order to build up a permanent and profitable foreign business, the American exporter should set aside a sufficient percentage of his production for his foreign trade, and this should never be encroached upon by his domestic demand.

The question of poor packing, as raised by all American consuls and traveling salesmen in their reports, seems to re-



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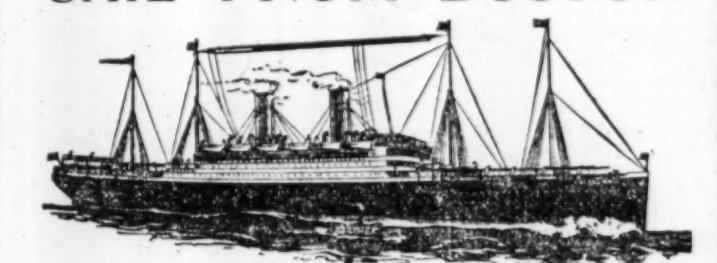
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ceive little heed from the American exporter, who, in Peru, has the reputation of being the worst packer of any exporter in the world.

While interviewing the most prominent retail shoe dealer in Lima, I ran across a typical case of poor packing. This merchant had decided to thoroughly renovate his store and to put in several plate glass windows and display cases. He bought his plate glass from an American house and paid for it, f. o. b. New York. I saw a picture of the glass taken immediately after the covers of the cases had been removed. Not a piece of glass larger than a man's hand remained. The packing was hardly suitable for shipment from New York to Boston, much less from New York to South America. A letter of complaint brought no answer. One can easily imagine the reception which the next American plate glass salesman will receive in Lima.

The bulk of goods demanded in Lima is not of the very best grades. The wealthy population is not large. For instance, the best shoe sold in Lima retails for \$7, and is equivalent in quality to a shoe which sells for \$5 at home. After the canal is opened, direct freights and resulting lower prices should enable a higher grade of goods to be sold in Peru.

At present the country imports everything but a few agricultural products, and some cheap grades of shoes, woollens and cotton fabrics. As the future of Peru lies in agriculture and mining, rather than in industry, the market for manufactured articles should be of considerable size, profitable and permanent.

**DR. CHAS. A. BRIGGS PASSES AWAY**  
NEW YORK—The Rev. Dr. Charles Augustus Briggs, professor of theology in the Union Theological Seminary, passed away at his home in that institution on Sunday. He had just completed his fortieth year as teacher in the seminary. More than 20 years ago, Dr. Briggs, because of his teachings, was accused of heresy by the Presbyterian church. The seminary was also attacked. A long trial followed and Dr. Briggs was suspended by Washington Presbytery and the Presbyterian ministry. Union Seminary withdrew at once from the denomination. Union became a university of theology, identified with no sect and Dr. Briggs continued to fill the chair of Biblical theology.

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# Entertainment of Lawmakers Is Criticized in Lobby Inquiry

Dinners to Senators and Other Social Events Pointed Out as Strongest Factor in Influencing Legislation by Congress

## REVIEW OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON—W. Washburn, when a senator from Minnesota, frequently remarked that nearly all important legislative questions in Washington were decided around the numerous dinner tables of the city and that in many cases the formal proceedings of the two houses of Congress for that reason possessed little real value. Mr. Washburn made this comment in reply to the assertions of friends that congressional debate was really effective and that the best talkers were the most influential men in the two houses. This Mr. Washburn denied, saying that the most effective legislative work of the federal government was agreed to at dinners and in the informal social talks of members and their friends afterward, and that oratory in Congress was therefore at a discount.

This seems also to be the belief of Senator Kenyon of Iowa, for in his testimony before the lobby investigation committee of that body last week, he complained about "social lobbying" and said the most "insidious" and powerful lobbying possible was the practice of flattering senators by inviting them to dinners, to the theater, to take automobile rides, etc.

Mr. Kenyon pointed to the sworn testimony of Edward Hines of Chicago, during the Lorimer investigation, a few years ago. Mr. Hines said that while the lumber schedule of the Payne-Aldrich bill was before the Senate, he was busy entertaining members of the Senate at dinners at a local hotel. It is the belief of the Iowa man that similar dinners are being given members of the two houses at the present time, and that the custom is unwise, and lends color to the charge of President Wilson that an "insidious" lobby is at work in the city now.

It was also stated by Mr. Kenyon that former members of the two houses were living in Washington, in considerable numbers, many of them making a living by promoting legislation of various kinds. These former members, he said, abused their privilege of the floor to pester members about bills of all kinds.

The Kenyon testimony, in the opinion of many observers, has uncovered about all there is to the lobby proposition in its present form. Men of more or less wealth and influence, from all parts of the country, who are directly interested in the tariff bill, have been coming to Washington to work for or against certain provisions of the bill. Quite naturally, these men have found it convenient to meet their senatorial friends at the dinner tables in the big hotels. This has always been the case, and is the universal custom in all countries in the world having a legislative form of government.

Senator Root of New York, in his testimony before the Senate committee, on Thursday, said he found no objection to his constituents, having a large interest in any pending bill, coming to Washington to see him. He thought it was entirely proper that they do this, and that it was equally proper for him to confer with them. Mr. Root, however, said nothing about the dinners and other social attentions enlarged upon by Mr. Kenyon.

Few senators take serious stock in the lobby charges of the President, although treating them respectfully. The testimony of the first week, covering all the members of the Senate, disclosed nothing important, as bearing directly upon them, and the decision to broaden the scope of the inquiry, so as to take in lobbies in general, covering such questions as prohibition, suffrage, labor, merchant marine, water power sites and other questions, indicates that the inquiry, so far as the pending tariff bill is concerned, has not as yet produced much that is worth while. It will be recalled that the Wilson charge did not say that the "insidious" lobby was resorting to corrupt methods.

It is likely that the investigation will throw light on how some former members of the two houses make a good living by opening up law offices in Washington for the purpose of influencing legislation and that the disclosures may considerably embarrass some of them. But there is nothing to show that anything sensational will be brought out. The last investigation of this kind was in 1894, when the Senate felt obliged to notice newspaper reports and common rumor that senators were taking advantage of advance information of committee amendments relating to sugar in the Wilson-Gorman bill and speculating in sugar stocks on the strength of it. The investigation resulted in a report that the charges were not well founded and the matter was promptly dropped.

The present investigation may make it more difficult for certain senators to oppose the administration bill, and if so, from the Democratic standpoint, it will not have been wholly in vain.

## Tariff Situation Clears

The President, in his support of free wool and free sugar, seems to be more than holding his own. As the time for the Senate caucus on the Underwood bill draws nearer, the President's position seems stronger, and, while it is too early to speak authoritatively, the prevailing view of public men is that the bill will be supported by almost the solid Democratic membership of the Senate. The two senators from Louisiana will be permitted to vote "no" without losing party

standing, and perhaps one other senator may join them, but that there will be four opposing Democratic votes seems somewhat less likely than it did a month ago.

The case is so evenly balanced, however, as to encourage the Republicans to make the best contest against the bill that they know how, there being a slight hope that the debate, if of a convincing kind, may form a body of public opinion that will influence one or more Democratic senators from the western states, who are known to be very much opposed to free wool and sugar.

It is expected that the bill, carrying the numerous amendments of the finance committee, will be ready for the caucus during the present week. Contrary to original expectations, the bill, as it will come from the Senate committee, will carry lower rates than when it passed the House, thus reversing a tariff precedent of many years' standing. The general trend of finance committee changes has been downward. There have been some increases in rates on cotton yarns, and the more expensive textile fabrics, such as tapestries, also have been given more protection, but in the chemical, metal, agricultural and sundries schedules, practically all of the finance committee changes have been downward, with the result that there has been an enlargement of the already large free list. No accurate or detailed comparison with the Underwood bill has yet been made, but that will be done this week, and will show the decreases just referred to.

The surprise of the week was the freighting of cattle and wheat, along with meats and flour, at the proposal of the President. This is taken to indicate the purpose of the Democrats to make a strong appeal next year to the urban dwellers of the country rather than to the farmers. The effort of the President and his advisers is to reduce the cost of living, so far as this is possible through tariff changes. Specific promises were made in the campaign that this would follow a Democratic victory in 1912, and it is now up to the party leaders to make the promise good. The freighting of cattle, wheat, meats and flour is declared to be in keeping with Democratic traditions, and sound national policy as well. This part of the tariff bill will probably result in violent political readjustments in the rural communities of the country, and the extent of these changes will be the subject of much comment after the campaign of next year shall have been started.

## Currency and Late Session

Members of both Houses have resigned themselves to a protracted session, and a very general view is that adjournment may not come until October, or even November. The tariff probably will take until late August, and the additional time will be consumed by currency, the President having changed his views during the past week, and announced his desire to have a currency bill enacted prior to adjournment.

June 23, when the House arrives at the end of its three-day adjournment, it will take up the currency bill, which is being whipped into shape as rapidly as possible in the meantime. Opinion differs as to the length of time the House will keep the bill, but July 15 is fixed tentatively as the date for roll call, unless the leaders should see fit to advance the date through a rule limiting debate.

The party leaders in Congress are having some difficulty agreeing on the terms of a bill. President Wilson himself says that all concerned are in accord on fundamentals, but that some troublesome points have been encountered in getting together on details. The precise provisions of the three bills already drawn and submitted to the President are not known, but it is agreed that they all provide for a system of regional reserve banks, 10 to 15 in number, to be coordinate in power, and to serve as banks of discount for their members and also to receive a portion of the reserves of banks in their several districts.

No attempt is to be made, it is said, to establish a national rate of discount. All three bills propose to redistribute the country's reserve funds. There is also a common idea in the bills to establish a supervising national board, consisting of cabinet members, bankers and business men, to exercise a general oversight over the regional reserve banks. It is said, also, that the bills express the plan to eliminate gradually bond-secured currency and substitute higher interest-bearing bonds. Participation of state banks in the regional reserve system is to be provided for. The secretary of the treasury has these three bills and is at work on a single bill embracing the White House ideas as they have been formulated thus far. So much for what rumor says about what the currency program will embrace.

It is highly interesting to note that the developments of the past week have given the currency question a new form. It is now determined to make this legislation an appendage of tariff revision. The administration holds that attacks may be made on the new law for the purpose of discrediting it and forcing a return to a frank policy of protection, and that as a result there may be some unsettling of business unless the currency laws are liberalized at the same time the new tariff is put into effect.

The tariff thus is made to form a part of the currency question, probably increasing the difficulties in the way rather than diminishing them.

The monetary commission of several years ago was made up of men of both parties, who took no note of any other question, either in their inquiries here or in Europe. Now, however, the appeal is narrower, and from some angles

partizan. It is assumed that the Underwood bill, once it goes into effect, will be fought unfairly, and must have a new currency law in order that it may stand. This attitude of the administration will be expected to interfere to some extent with the desire of the President, publicly expressed on several occasions, to have currency reform considered on a non-partizan basis, as an economic and not a political question.

## House Committees

In the House of Representatives there are 57 standing committees and under the new order of things, as agreed to last week, when these committees were announced for the present Congress, 41 of them are headed by Democrats from the South. Only 16 committees are headed by Democrats from the North and West and this much is regarded as something of a concession. In order still further to equalize matters, all committees containing 14 Democrats, show an equal division of this number between North and South, thus placing quite a number of northern members within striking distance of the top. The only really important chairmanship going to the North, however, is that of the committee on appropriations, headed by Representative Fitzgerald of New York, its chairman in the last Congress.

The preponderance of southern chairmanships, however, cannot be explained on the theory of sectional prejudices. The South contributes the veterans to the House on the Democratic side, and thus is explained a discrimination which after all is not of great importance. Seniority betokens familiarity with legislative methods and subjects, even though it may not always be indicative of superior ability. The Democratic party, in the full charge of the government's legislative machinery, must install to run it the most experienced men at its command, and these men in the present instance are from the southern states.

Twenty-five years ago, what an outcry would have been made if a Democratic House had given all important chairmanships but one to the South!

The fact that the committee assignments announced last week created not a ripple of protest is taken here to indicate that the whole country acquiesces in this advance in southern leadership. It is a matter of congratulation, as many public men view it, that the old lines of cleavage between North and South are disappearing. The South is growing less sectional just as the North is doing. Mr. Underwood is much more as a tariff revisionist than Roger C. Mills or John G. Carlisle, while Mr. Simmons, heading the Senate finance committee, has frequently been classed as a protectionist. It is said to be very significant that the country has so quietly accepted a degree of southern domination of national affairs more complete than any attained since the days of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan.

## VERMONT LEGISLATOR SHOT

VERNON, Vt.—Herbert A. Staten, who represented this town in the last Legislature, was shot in the arm and hip Sunday morning. Hugh Collins, a substitute station agent at Vernon on the Central Vermont railway, is under arrest charged with the shooting. Mr. Staten was a witness Saturday against Collins in a case in the Brattleboro court.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Tomorrow morning the Boston Social Union will meet at the Civic Service house, 112 Salem street, to discuss "Possible Training Courses for Settlement Workers." It is probable that the report of the standardization committee will also be given.

The first camp party of the Civic Service house will go to Camp Agassiz at Gloucester on Saturday for two weeks. The camp will be under the supervision of William W. Locke throughout the summer.

A number of recent books have been contributed to the Civic Service house library. These include "Social Forces in Modern Literature," "The Balkan War Drama," "The Truth about Socialism" and "History as Past Ethics."

Classes at the Boston Music School Settlement, 110 Salem street, will close Saturday for the summer, and examinations will be held next week. There have been 170 pupils this year, and 165 on the waiting list. The teachers have numbered 33. Registration for next term will begin Sept. 7.

A group of children from the Library Club house, 18 Hull street, is to present "Heidi" at the Bowdoin school tomorrow afternoon. Proceeds will go for the purchase of a talking machine for the school children. The house camp will open at West Gloucester on Saturday and parties of 14 will go every two weeks throughout the summer. The closing party for all the groups of the house was held at the North Bennet street school last Saturday night.

The Paul Revere pottery, 18 Hull street, will continue to be open for the vacation months every weekday except legal holidays from 8 to 5.

Open house for the people of the North End will be a feature of the Social Service house summer program every Tuesday evening at 37 North Bennet street.

The guests who attended the children's fete at Uplands last Saturday afternoon were happily entertained with unique attractions and a program of folk dancing, which, however, could not be completed on account of weather conditions. Proceeds of the fete will go toward the summer camp maintained by the North

## PEACE TREATIES FIND OBSTACLE IN CANAL TOLLS

Free Passage of American Coastwise Vessels Raises Problem for Senate in Disposing of 23 Arbitration Agreements

## SENATOR BACON TALKS

WASHINGTON—Friday's executive session of the Senate, when there appeared the possibility of international embarrassment due to possible failure to ratify 23 existing treaties on account of the Panama canal tolls controversy, was not a fair test, in the opinion of Senator Bacon of Georgia, chairman of the committee on foreign relations. There was a very small attendance at the session, he says, which accounts for the one-sidedness of the debate, and he intimates that a more representative attendance for discussion of the ratification of the treaties will reveal a less alarming situation.

There is wide interest in this subject, says Senator Bacon, and most of the senators have decided views on the question which will be brought out in the general debate. At Friday's session, when it looked as though the Senate would allow the treaties to lapse in order to retain the present law exempting coastwise ships from payment of tolls, a good many senators who are against free tolls were absent, and some who were present purposely were silent, not desiring to bring on debate before so small a representation.

But the Senate is face to face with the problem, Senator Bacon thinks, and must solve it now without delay. How it will be decided he does not predict. It appears unlikely that the treaties will all be ratified in their present form unless the President takes a hand and makes it known that he desires it. But Senator Bacon says that this matter will not be made a part of the administration program; it will not be voted out on party lines; and he furthermore states that he believes the complexion of the Senate has changed very little since that body passed the Panama canal act in which the much discussed free tolls provision was contained.

This hints that there is an overwhelming majority in the Senate favoring free tolls to American ships, which would be taken to mean that the Senate is now so constituted that nothing could pass that would retract from that position. And inasmuch as it is conceded generally that under existing treaties the mooted question of tolls would have to be submitted to arbitration, and it is further believed that if submitted to arbitration the decision would be adverse to the United States, ratification of the existing treaties for another period of years

would be a long step toward retraction. "There are many senators who think that the United States should retain the absolute government of the Panama canal and all questions relating thereto," said Senator Bacon. "Certainly these two questions—the treaty ratifications and canal tolls—must be settled together now that the matter has progressed to this stage. They are in my opinion inseparable questions and it looks as though we cannot do anything about the treaties before we take a stand on the tolls question. One thing is certain, however. The Senate is unusually interested in this question and there will be the fullest debate before it is settled."

Asked whether there would be any delay, the senator said he thought not. "We will take the matter up at every session," he said, "and make all possible progress from day to day, giving every senator an opportunity to advance his views. We will get a better attendance at the debates from now on. Friday's session was not a fair test, and we purposely did not go into it very extensively on that account."

Some line on the probable outcome of the delicate situation is hinted by Senator Bacon. Disregarding the possibility of ratifying the treaties as they are and leaving future developments on Panama tolls to take care of themselves, the first available refuge is in the passage of the Adamson resolution by the House and Senate, deferring until the indefinite future the time when the free tolls provision shall take effect.

This would relieve the situation for the time being and allow the Senate to ratify the treaties without compunction, there being under those circumstances no tolls question at issue. This would allow the President to take his time in announcing his policy on the canal tolls issue and would avoid forcing him to commit himself at this time and mix this question with the tariff and currency legislation, which he is loath to do.

There is considerable skepticism about the advisability of passing the Adamson resolution, however. The resolution is indefinite in its terms and leaves to the President's discretion the entire matter of terminating the suspension of the free tolls provision. It leaves to the President the authority to make the provision effective at such time as he may think the atmosphere is cleared through diplomatic adjustment and until such time as the finances of the canal may warrant free tolls to favored ships.

Many members of Congress, in both Houses, are extremely jealous of the power of Congress and are loath to part with any of that power by leaving so important a matter as this to be decided by the President. Then many of them are so certain that the nation's honor is at stake that they want it decided emphatically that the United States has a right to govern the canal absolutely, without interference from any other nations.

Another line of action mentioned by Senator Bacon is to specify clearly in the treaty with Great Britain that the question of Panama canal tolls shall not be regarded as a question to be submitted to arbitration. This kind of a treaty would obviously not be acceptable to Great Britain, it is believed, and would merely shift the scene of controversy for the time being and place the burden of initiative on Great Britain.

"I think it is quite likely," said Senator Bacon, "that all the treaties with foreign nations will be made uniform, instead of many varieties as at present. The language proposed in all will be the same, in my opinion." In answer to the question: "Will the clause expressly exempting the toll question go into all of them?" he replied that the language in all would be the same and that the provision exempting the tolls question would be worded in general terms to apply to all such cases, not mentioning the canal question in so many words. All the treaties would have such a provision, he predicted.

Still another line of procedure would be to let the present treaties lapse without taking action on them, which would be regarded seriously internationally, but there is little likelihood that this attitude will be assumed by the United States Senate. As a leader in the movement toward international peace, this nation, it is thought, would not consent to such a negative step.

Senator Bacon believes that little heed will be paid to the flood of protests from individuals all over the country asking arbitration of the tolls question. "The senators have for the most part made up their minds on this question," he said, "and those petitions will have almost no weight with them, I think." More petitions and protests against this free toll provision in the Panama canal act from every state in the Union have been received at the present session of Congress than on any other question before Congress. Hardly a daily session of either House has been held that a number of these protests have not been presented. But there seems slight disposition to heed them.

The significance of the whole controversy lies in the fact that the United States has taken an active leading part in the movement toward world amity and the great question that is being asked now is: Will the United States be the first nation to resist the application to herself of the fundamental principle of arbitration which she has so forcibly advocated, or will the world-peace element dominate and permit the United States to take advantage of this opportunity to become an object lesson to all nations by being the first to subject her own interests to the interests of the majority and thereby take the greatest possible step forward as champion of the cause of international peace and arbitration.

## U. S. CAVALRY TO MANEUVER AT SHENANDOAH

War Department Reorganization Plans Tested on Field Where Sheridan Defeated Early

WASHINGTON—The Shenandoah valley, where General Sheridan made his ride 50 years ago, is to hear again the carbines and the cannon, for the war department has chosen the Shenandoah as the field for the cavalry assembly this summer.

For two months a brigade of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery will maneuver over the roads, hills and fields near Winchester.

The department has leased a tract a mile broad and two miles long in Shenandoah, and orders to the troops have been issued for two regiments of the brigade, those from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., and Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., must ride 700 miles before they can reach the valley, and they must report July 20. The first squadron from Ft. Myer, Va., will have only 70 miles to go, and the horse battery from Ft. Reilly, Kan., will go by rail.

The necessity for a rehabilitation of the cavalry was disclosed when the general staff some time ago made plans for the reorganization of the army so as to prepare it for the defense of the country. This resulted in the sending to Europe last year of a board of six cavalry officers, who studied the German, Russian, Austro-Hungarian, French and English organizations. Four months were spent abroad by these officers, and since their return they have prepared plans for radical changes in the organization and use of cavalry of the American army.

These plans were considered by the general staff, and it was decided before adopting them they should be submitted to a test. Secretary Garrison therefore authorized the gathering in the Shenandoah for the trial.

## SWEDENBORGIAN INVITED TO SEE GIRLS PERFORM

Invitation has been extended to delegates at the ninety-third annual general convention of the Swedenborgian church to attend the pantomime dance, "Joan's Dream," given by the pupils of the New Church School for Girls in Waltham this afternoon. The girls will also give the cantata, "A Daughter of the Sea," by F. H. Cowen, next Friday night in the school hall.

Sessions of the convention today open with the annual meeting of the New Church Evidence Society in the New church, 136 Bowdoin street, followed by the business meeting of the convention for reports. The nominating committee's report was deferred until later in the day. The noon address was in reply to the English conference.

The afternoon session is devoted to consideration of home and foreign missions, William W. Towle of the board presiding. Addresses on missionary work by the Rev. Clyde W. Broomell of San Antonio, Junius B. Spiers of Richmond, Va., Louis G. Landerberger of St. Louis, and G. Lawrence Allbutt of Baltimore, complete the program.

At the vesper service the Rev. Frank Sewall of Washington, D. C., will preach. Tonight a reception at Whitney hall, Coolidge corner, Brookline, is scheduled.

## ANTI-SUFFRAGE PRIZES AWARDED

WASHINGTON—Under the competition conducted by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, Miss Julia D. Henry of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Metta Folger Townsend of Greenboro, N. C., have won the prizes for the best essays, according to an announcement made Sunday night.

Miss Henry won the city resident prize of \$100; Mrs. Townsend won the rural prize of the same sum. The judges were Mrs. George Riggs, Miss Ida Tarbell and Miss Jeannette Gilder.

## RAILROAD SUE FOR \$15,559,400

DES MOINES, Ia.—Under their contract with the Pk county board of supervisors, George S. Wright and Addison G. Kistie, Council Bluffs attorneys, have filed suit in the district court against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad to enforce the collection of \$15,559,400 in alleged unpaid taxes.

## COL. BENTON WILL STATE POSITION

Col. Everett C. Benton of Belmont plans to make a public statement this week as to whether he will this year seek the Republican nomination for Governor. He announces today that he has received letters and petitions from all parts of the state urging him to get into the contest again this fall. Last year he was defeated for the nomination by Joseph Walker of Brookline.

## USE OF CHURCH FUNDS TO COME BEFORE COURT

Question as to the control and management of money and other property accruing from the sale of the old Bromfield Street Methodist church culminates in a suit to come up in the supreme judicial court tomorrow morning. The new board of trustees is to hold a meeting to consider the problem, according to the statement of a member of the board.

The Rev. George A. Crawford, acting in behalf of some of the members of the Methodist Religious Society of Boston, filed a bill in equity against Bishop Hamilton, the Rev. Leopold A. Nies, former Governor John L. Bates, the Rev. Dr. Dillon Byrson, superintendent of the Boston district; Harvey N. Shepard, William Armstrong, James F. Lockwood, William H. H. Bryant, A. Howard Powers, Everett O. Fiske, Frank P. Luce, Charles F. J. Kimball and the Rev. Joel M. Leonard.

The plaintiff alleges that the new board of trustees was improperly elected and is in wrongful possession of society properties and funds to the value of \$500,000. The plaintiff asks a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from disposing of, transferring or encumbering the funds.

## HOLYOKE COLLEGE BACCALAUREATE BY DR. CALKINS

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass.—Mt. Holyoke college opened its seventy-sixth commencement Sunday. The annual baccalaureate service was held in Mary Lyon chapel in the morning, the address being delivered by the Rev. Raymond Calkins of Cambridge. Just before 10:30 a. m. the procession entered the chapel, led by the chief marshal, Miss Margaret S. Morris, instructor in the history department.

The seniors, dressed in white with academic cap and gown, followed their president, Rebecca Thompson of Worcester, and their vice-president, Isabel Laughlin, of Berkeley Cal., taking seats in the front of the chapel.

The first division of the faculty, marshaled by Miss Gertrude S. Hyde, instructor in the department of art and archeology, and Miss Dorothy Foster, instructor in the department of English literature, had seats directly behind the seniors. Miss Caroline M. Galt, instructor in the department of Latin, and Miss Mabel A. Chase, associate professor in the physics department, marshaled the second division of the faculty, who had seats on the platform.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL IS SUBJECT

Speaking against existing conditions before the Humanist Forum in the Franklin Union Morrison L. Swift declared that inheritance was the basis of that inequality which destroys nations. "Where this right exists there is no equality of opportunity," he said. "The American boast that we have that equality is a sham."

"For this end the inheritance of wealth must be social, instead of individual. Riches should revert to the community. All must have equal rights. The social wealth thus received by society will constitute a great fund to be used for public welfare, and for insuring the utmost development. It will then be unnecessary for a man to struggle for riches in order to provide opportunities and protection for his children."

## LAW SCHOOL TO HAVE OUTING

An outing of the Boston University Law School Association will be held at Nantasket beach June 26. The program will include a dinner, business meeting and games arranged by Register of Deeds William T. A. Fitzgerald, chairman of the sports committee.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The Boston & Maine and Northern Pacific railway private cars, 444 and Yellowstone, occupied by President Eliot and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this morning en route from Hartford, Conn., to Harrisville, N. H.

The Federal Signal Company of Albany, N. Y., has a force of electricians testing final connections to new electric signal plant on the Boston & Albany road at Worcester, Mass.

Frank A. Tilton, general yardmaster Boston Terminal Company, South station, is spending a few days at his camp on Little Sandy Lake, Pembroke, Mass.

The New Haven passenger conductors appeared this morning in their new summer uniforms of blue serge with sack coat in place of frock style.

Charles Merritt, train dispatcher, Boston & Albany road at South station, accompanied by Mrs. Merritt, is spending a two-week vacation in the Land of Evangeline, N. S.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 999 has been received from the Fitchburg shops for the passenger department's commercial service thoroughly rebuilt and equipped with electric lights and Pullman style interior.

Signal engineer Charles F. Bacon and track supervisor, Walter Shedd of the Boston Terminal Company are installing new electro pneumatic electric locked switches and frogs in South station passenger yard.



## CITY OF WINDMILLS IS THE NAME BATAVIA, ILL., TAKES FROM THREE OF FACTORIES



Batavia avenue, looking south, one of the highways in busy little Illinois city

BATAVIA, Ill.—Situating on either side of the picturesque Fox river is the pretty, peaceful and yet busy little city of Batavia, which is beautified not only by its natural scenery and fine old trees, but also by its many fine residences and edifices.

Batavia maintains four well-equipped grammar schools and now is erecting a much needed new high school building which will cost about \$68,000. The new high school is located on the most prominent corner in town; the situation is slightly above the surrounding property and there are fine old oaks upon the land. The high school will have facilities for teaching five courses—the classical, scientific, business, manual training and domestic science, and will accommodate 320 pupils. There is to be a splendid auditorium and an up-to-date gymnasium, the school being prominent in athletic work, having won the western championship in basketball in 1911-1912 and held the second place in this sport last season. Other new buildings to be erected soon are a \$65,000 postoffice, a new Northwestern railroad station and a fine new Knights of Pythias hall.

Batavia is also well represented in the business and manufacturing interests of this section. It is a city of windmills, there being three factories whose output of windmills and agricultural implements are sent to every part of the civilized world.

The United States Wind Engine & Pump Company at present employs between 250 and 300 men. The factory occupies three city blocks and a part of another and has half a mile frontage on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company's tracks. The products consist of windmills, tanks, towers and pumps, corn huskers, feed grinders and crushers. In the construction and railroad departments the company manufactures and markets all sorts of water appliances for use on railroads, such as water columns, tank spouts, valves, fixtures, railroad water tanks with steel sub-structures, as well as a line of switch stands and semaphores. Its products are in use on the lines of every large railroad company in America and in Canada, Mexico and Europe. Another important part of the business is the manufacture and erection of gravity tanks with steel supporting towers for municipal water works, automatic sprinkler equipment and factory supply.

The Appleton Manufacturing Company is also a large concern, growing steadily, giving employment to about 300 men and having an annual output of nearly \$1,000,000. Their line of manufacture is agricultural implements, of which the principal machines are corn huskers, corn shellers, silo fillers, manure spreaders, wood saws, windmills and towers. The Challenge Company of Batavia has manufactured for nearly a half century windmills, towers and pumps, and in every country on the globe will be found its products. The Challenge Company employs 300 men in the manufacture and sale of its products. The Newton Wagon Company of Batavia has been sold recently to the Emerson Brandingham Company of Rockford, Ill., and now is conducted on a larger scale, having an output at 175 wagons per week. The Aurora, Elgin & Chicago electric power plant furnishes electric power for an area of 200 miles. The plant has 12,000-horsepower engine capacity, uses 300 tons of coal a day and employs 50 men. The Batavia Engineering works is a young enterprise but is being pushed rapidly to the front.

Keel & Chappel Dairy Company of Chicago maintains a branch factory in Batavia that bottles 50,000 pounds of milk here per day, which is furnished by 135 farmers in the vicinity. This milk then is sent to headquarters in Chicago in refrigerator cars.

The C. W. Shumway & Son Co. of Batavia was organized just after the Chicago fire for making castings to help rebuild that city and was known at that time as the largest shop of its kind in America. Today this company manufactures hot air furnaces and machinery castings.

The Batavia Greenhouse Company here has one of the oldest established greenhouses in the middle West states, and at the present time is the largest grower of cut flowers in Kane county. Roses are grown mostly, although the company grows many other flowers and plants.

This city has paved streets, cement sidewalks, telephone systems, water works, sewers, fire department, a fine library and two banks. Many benevolent and fraternal orders have organizations here. Some of the main attractions here are boating on the river and auto riding on the good roads in the surrounding country.

## FORT DALLES IN THE DALLES, ORE.



THE DALLES, Ore.—Old Fort Dalles was first built in 1850 to house the rifle regiment that had crossed the plains that year as an escort to the emigrants. In 1856-6 the post was rebuilt to accommodate troops sent east of the Cascade mountains to suppress Indian attacks. This was the doctors' quarters, the only building now remaining. It was given by the government to the Oregon Historical Society and has been restored and is maintained by an auxiliary of that society in The Dalles. It is occupied by caretakers and contains quite a large collection of curios pertaining to early days. This museum is visited by tourists from all parts of the United States and from other countries. Each year a reception is given for the school teachers holding institutes here and a lecture is given on pioneer Oregon history. The house and grounds are kept beautifully and the place is an interesting one to visit.

**MALDEN**  
The High School Literary Society at its semi-annual meeting, elected: President, Harold Smart; vice-president, John Daley; secretary, Harold Nason; treasurer, Robert Boyd; deputy, Matthew Jones; executive council, Harry Perkins and Leon Estey.

City officials are to hold their annual outing at Canobie lake next Saturday.

**MARLBORO**  
The fellowcraft degree will be worked by United Brethren lodge, F. and A. M., Wednesday evening.

The class ode at the graduation exercises of the Marlboro high school will be written by Harry Morse.

**HANOVER**  
North River lodge, I. O. O. F., held Memorial services at Odd Fellows hall yesterday afternoon.

The Center Hanover fire department has voted to hold a field day in the fall.

**EAST LEXINGTON**  
A feature of the many decorations in this place in honor of the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of Lexington is the effective draping of several flags on the famous old Harrington elm on Massachusetts avenue in front of the residence of Lucius A. Austin, which was planted in 1732 by Jonathan Harrington, father of the last survivor of the battle of Lexington.

The military parade tomorrow morning will start on Massachusetts avenue, opposite the East Lexington railroad station at 10:30 o'clock, and will march to Hastings park in Lexington center.

**EAST BRIDGEWATER**  
The Men's Club will hold a ladies' night at town hall next Thursday. An entertainment will be given to be followed by a social.

The teachers and pupils of the Methodist Sunday school will hold a social in the church vestry tomorrow evening.

## BAY STATE NEWS

**NEEDHAM**  
Norfolk lodge, A. F. & A. M., will have its biennial ladies night and installation of officers next Thursday evening. Members and guests will assemble at Bourne hall at 7 for a reception and at 8:15 the installation exercises will take place in town hall. Worshipful Brother Charles E. Hatfield of Dalhousie lodge acting as grand master and William H. Colgan as grand marshal.

The knitting mills of the William Carter Company at Needham Heights will close June 28 at noon and reopen July 7.

**HINGHAM**  
Hingham lodge, K. P., will entertain Delphi lodge of Weymouth, Monatiquot of Braintree and Norfolk of Holbrook at its meeting this evening.

Dorothy Bradford chapter, O. E. S., holds a lawn party at the home of Mrs. W. E. Wyman Wednesday evening.

The Hingham Agricultural and Horticultural Society holds its annual rose and strawberry exhibition at its hall on Tuesday afternoon and evening, June 24.

**MEDFORD**  
The Mystic Valley Waterways Association is planning a general conference of the delegates of the association from Malden, Everett, Somerville and this city to prepare plans for the development of the marsh along the Mystic river.

A union memorial service of Cradock lodge of Medford, Ivanhoe lodge of Somerville and Converse lodge of Malden, Knights of Pythias, was held yesterday in the First Baptist church.

**READING**  
The Tourist Musical Club will give its annual musicale and reception this evening in Security hall, Odd Fellows building.

Wednesday will be observed as children's night at the meeting of the new lodge and an entertainment for boys and girls has been prepared by Mrs. S. C. Berry and Mrs. E. B. Currell. Ladies of the lodge have just organized a degree staff, with Mrs. Minnie L. Roundy as director.

**MIDDLEBORO**  
Dr. James P. Leach has been elected a member of the school committee to fill the vacancy caused by removal from town of Louis H. Carr.

All the school teachers in town have been reelected and they have been given until June 13 to resign if they wish to make a change.

Middleboro's share of the county tax this year will be \$7751.94, compared with \$7227.25 last year.

**WHITMAN**  
The Brotherhood of the Congregational church has elected: President, Samuel A. Burleigh; vice-president, Arthur S. Hoggood; secretary and treasurer, Harry H. Pike; chairman of civics committee, Howard S. Baker; chairman of religious committee, George H. Bates; membership committee, Bernard Hall; social committee, Harold E. Huntley.

**CHELSEA**  
The High School Debating Society has elected these officers: President, George Thompson; vice-president, Maxwell Klubb; recording secretary, Israel Aronson; corresponding secretary, Jacob Tutin; treasurer, Edward McNally; auditor, Samuel Horowitz; coach, Mr. Witherell, teacher of the English department.

**WAKEFIELD**  
Under leadership of John G. Reid, local storekeepers and their clerks have formed a baseball team and a schedule of nine games with large stores and clerks' organizations in and about Boston has been arranged. The season will open at Roxbury Wednesday with the Roxbury Grocers Association.

**AVON**  
Children's day was observed at the Baptist church Sunday. At the morning service the Rev. John Deming of Boston, who occupied the pulpit, delivered an appropriate sermon and at 5 p. m. the members of the Sunday school held a service.

**BRAINTREE**  
Monatiquot lodge, K. P., will make a fraternal visit to Hingham lodge, of Hingham this evening.

The Friendly Aid Association will hold a county fair on Saturday, assisted by the churches of the town.

**HANSON**  
Hanson grange will observe children's night next Wednesday at Grange hall. Miss Lillian K. Lewis is to sail June 28 for a tour of Europe.

The Gordon Rest Home has been opened for the season by the King's Daughters.

**ACTON**  
The annual memorial service of the Acton lodge, I. O. O. F., and the Winona Rebekah lodge was held in the Baptist church at West Acton yesterday morning, when the pastor, the Rev. C. L. Pierce, delivered the address.

**BRIDGEWATER**  
The graduating exercises of the Model school will be held in the assembly hall at the State Normal school building, June 16.

**WEYMOUTH**  
The annual reunion of the High School Alumni Association will be held at the school hall on Wednesday evening, June 25.

**QUINCY**  
An adjourned meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

# Classified Advertisements

RATES: Display—1 to 12 times, per line, 15¢; 13 to 25 times, per line, 15¢; 26 or more times, per line, 10¢; measure, 14 lines to the inch. Set Solid: 1 or 2 times, per line, 15¢; 3 or more times, per line, 10¢; measure, 15 lines to the inch.

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**THE CLIFF HOTEL**  
and Five Cottages.  
**NORTH SCITUATE BEACH**  
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New Open for Inspection  
Second Season Under New Management  
A number of new private baths have been added  
Delightful Family Hotel. Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston  
For terms and booklet address the manager  
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Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

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The Finest Golf Links in the State  
Garage, Tennis, Boating, Fishing, Celebrated Pine Grove Spring Water. The Ideal Summer home for busy men's families.  
Special rates during July and September.  
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NORTH CONWAY, N. H.  
Best Center in White Mountains  
Golf, Tennis, Automobile, Mountain Climbing, Swimming, Orchestra  
Opening June 25  
For reservations or information apply to  
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Delightful location and climate, boating, bathing. BOOKLETS.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.  
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Capacity 150  
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**POLAND SPRING, MAINE**  
POLAND SPRING HOUSE. Open May 31 to Oct. 15. MANSION HOUSE. Open all year.

**REVERE**  
Sheds and barns connected with the Central house on Broadway will be torn down at once.  
The corps of the coastguard have opened their quarters near Shirley avenue and elected these officers: Commodore, Thomas R. Willis; captain, William J. Walsh; lieutenants, Alfred C. Gardner, John McLean; secretary, Charles Clisbee; treasurer, Austin McLean; directors, Alfred Gardella, John Donahue, A. Valois.

**WINTHROP**  
J. B. Mersel, H. G. Batchelder and Eugene Bailey of the Winthrop Yacht Club have placed orders for sailing orders of the beachcomber type, which will be named Pedro III, Glide and Tango. The boats are to be ready about July 1.

The town of Winthrop is inviting proposals for furnishing material and labor for building a footway at Great Head. Proposals must be sent to the selectmen, not later than June 16.

**BEDFORD**  
These are the new officials of the Trinitarian Congregational church for 1913 and 1914: Pastor, the Rev. David C. Torrey; clerk, George A. Skelton; treasurer, J. B. Prescott; collector, Mr. Bernard Webber; assessors, George A. Skelton, J. B. Prescott and Mrs. M. E. Laws; finance committee, Elihu G. Loomis, George A. Skelton, Mrs. M. E. Laws, Mrs. Mary P. Webber and J. B. Prescott.

**EVERETT**  
The grammar schools will hold graduation June 23, 24 and 25, and the high school graduation will be held June 26.

Mayor James Chambers has signed the loan order for \$4000 for equipment for the manual training department of the high school. The school department is to purchase a milling machine, planer, engine, lathe and other machinery.

**PEMBROKE**  
Sons of Veterans of Abington will present a drama at Mayflower grove next Thursday evening.

The members of Pembroke grange will give minstrels at Odd Fellows hall at Hanover next Friday evening.

**WINCHESTER**  
A concert was given at the Winchester Boat Club yesterday afternoon.

The selectmen are to place the July 4 appropriation in the hands of the park department and they will have charge of the program for that day.

**REAL ESTATE**  
Chapin's Illustrated Farm Guide Free  
"BORDERING LAKE"—Ideal Stock and Apple Farm. 150 acres; smooth, no rocks. 200 apple trees, sell 200 bbls.; also peaches, plums, cherries and berries; 300 cords wood; cut 60 tons hay; keep 15 cows and team; house 10 rooms; grand view; 2 large barns. 34 stalls, hay-fork track, cellars; good repair. Price \$2500, with 9 acres corn, oats and rye and garden; one of the best farms in the North or South. FARM AGENCY, Boston, or B. C. FLANDERS, Warner, N. H. (Between Concord and Lake Sunapee.)

## INTERESTING POSSIBILITIES

Pleasing old house at Hingham Centre for sale. Address Room 1045, Old South Building.

**NORTH CAMBRIDGE**  
4 minutes from Harvard sq subway, 12 minutes to Park st. single house, 13 rooms and bath; 10,374 sq. ft. of land, 58 ft. frontage; fine lawn, fruit trees, etc.; price \$7500. Address Box 5226, Boston.

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## FARM LANDS—MINNESOTA

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## SUMMER RESORTS

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White Mountains, N. H.  
The Mount Pleasant. Opens June 18  
Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager  
The Mount Washington. Opens July 9  
D. J. Trudeau, Manager  
BOOKING OFFICE, 245 FIFTH AVENUE, Telephone, Madison Square—9280.

**THE GRISWOLD**  
Eastern Point, New London, Conn.  
Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America. 2 1/2 hours from New York or Boston. OPEN JUNE 16. For Booklet, Room Plans, etc., address H. D. SAXTON, Manager, 306 3rd Ave., New York, N. Y. Also The Bellevue, Belleair Heights, Fla.

**SUMMER PROPERTY**  
COTTAGE FOR SALE, Coopers Beach, Rockland Harbor, 3 miles from city, small cottage in perfect condition. Six rooms furnished; nice water piped in house; 1/2 mile from trolley line. Low price to right party. FRED W. WIGGINT, Rockland, Maine.

**TO LET**  
Two furnished houses of water front; Lighthouse point, bath, boating and fishing. M. C. L. Box 128, Scituate, Mass.

**SUMMER COTTAGES**  
TO LET, A COTTAGE, furnished, in large Adirondack at Raquette lake. One 5 rooms, with sitting room; the kitchen and dining room are separate and open camp. Price, \$300 for season. WILLIAM PAXTON, Fine Hill Camp, Raquette Lake, N. Y.

**SUMMER PROPERTY—DENVER, COL.**  
TWO ROCKY MOUNTAIN COTTAGES  
One 5 rooms, wide porch, running water, fine place; one 3 rooms, porch, spring water; both furnished for housekeeping. Particular view of cool resting places. F. MANN, 1120 Pearl st., Denver, Col.

**SUMMER PROPERTY—DETROIT**  
ATTRACTIVE, modern, well furnished, large house, with porch and garden; desirable location. MRS. F. R. MACGURN, 196 Blaine ave.

## APARTMENTS TO LET

**TO LET—FURNISHED**  
In Brookline—From July 1 till Oct. 1, at \$23; an attractive second floor, eight-room apartment, with maid's room, off kitchen, large front piazza and three rooms overlooking Chestnut Hill Reservoir; hot water, janitor service, garage and open space in rear; convenient to trains and cars. Telephone Brookline 4780.

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**FURNISHED HOUSE** to rent in Newton; very attractive; rent reasonable. Address 131 Charlebank rd., Newton.

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## PICTURES

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## WEBSTER

These are new officers of the Phi Kappa Upsilon Society: President, Miss Grace P. Jones; vice-president, Miss Amanda Elaner; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Hinchliffe.

## HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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HIGHEST PRICES paid for Stoddard Lectures, Burton Holmes Travelogues, Ridpath's Histories, Encyclopedia Britannica, Book of Knowledge, Century Dictionaries; fine sets and complete libraries in any number of volumes; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, Williams building, 340 Washington st., Boston.

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**FURNISHED HOUSE** to rent in Newton; very attractive; rent reasonable. Address 131 Charlebank rd., Newton.

## ROOMS

**BROOKLINE**, 196 Maple rd.—Newly furnished front room on bath floor, in detached house; breakfast and dinner if desired. Tel. Brookline 557.

**GAINSBORO ST.**, 102, Suite 3—Desirable single and double rooms for ladies; every convenience; summer rates; tourists accommodated.

**WINTHROP**—Rooms to let, 1 minute from beach, 2 minutes from Playstead station. 20 Sea Foam ave.

## TRAVEL

**To Europe, Would You Like To Go?**  
American lady with wide foreign experience in travel would like to guide or chaperone one or two ladies. Address D 164, Monitor office.

## PICTURES

**10 CHOICE VIEWS NIAGARA GLEN**, 30-11 R. TRE, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

## EDUCATIONAL

**SHORT-STORY WRITING**  
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short-story taught by Dr. J. Berg Remond, Editor Lippincott's Magazine, and one leading home study course under Professor in Harvard, Brown, Cornell and leading colleges. 250-page Catalog Free. Write Today, The Home Correspondence School, Dr. Remond, Dept. 371, Springfield, Mass.

## WEBSTER

These are new officers of the Phi Kappa Upsilon Society: President, Miss Grace P. Jones; vice-president, Miss Amanda Elaner; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Margaret Hinchliffe.

## CHICAGO AD



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

# Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—MALE

BARBER wanted in Medford, young man, American; \$10 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

BOY WANTED (American) to run errands. BROWNING KING & CO., 407-411 E. Broadway, Boston. 11

BROOM MAKER, machine sewer, wanted in Cambridge; regular pay. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CABINET MAKER wanted in Georgetown, 35 miles from Boston; \$15. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

CARPENTER wanted to work by the day. Apply to T. C. CHRYSLER, 915 Boylston st., Boston. 11

CARRIAGE PAINTER, letter and strop wanted in Quincy; \$2.50 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

COMPETENT MAN wanted for order team in country store; must furnish gilt edge references. H. S. CHAPMAN, 81 E. Box 156, Saybrook, Conn. 11

CONDUCTORS AND MOTORMEN call between 2 and 3 p. m., STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

ENGINEER—E. Pepperell, Filer & Stowell, 283-100, hour. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

F. F. Perry, 123 Washington st., Boston. 11

GARMENT DYER in Dorchester, \$12-18 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

GARMENT DYER wanted in Dorchester, \$12-18 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

JOB COMPOSITOR—Job compositor, first-class, wanted who has some knowledge of letter and book work; must be temperate, industrious, willing; steady work; open salary; address, 113 Center st., Rutland, Vt. 11

JOHN PRESSMAN wanted in South Framingham, novelty factory; \$15 week. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

LATEX HANDS, Gilest street, want work in Cambridge; 30-35 week. Call or send stamp for blank (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

MATTRESS MAKER wanted in Boston, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wanted; good position; must be temperate and a first-class mechanic; state wages wanted. Only by letter to WM. HAMMOND, 278 Highland ave., Needham Heights, Mass. 11

PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS—First-class, wanted; steady work; apply to WM. HAMMOND, 278 Highland ave., Needham Heights, Mass. 11

PLUMBER wanted in South Framingham, North Framingham, or South Framingham; call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

SCREEN DOOR MAKER wanted; must be handy with tools; in Waltham; \$12 up. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

SPRING MAKER, gauge maker, tubular, \$2.50 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

TAILOR wanted in Lowell, Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

TINSMITH wanted in S. Boston, \$2 day. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WAGON BLACKSMITH WANTED—Competent, steady, reliable man; modern tools; apply by letter to W. H. ARMSTRONG, 30 Coventry, Conn. 11

WANTED—Experienced Turner, also experienced "setters." THE BOWKER TORREY CO., 158 A. st., South Boston. 11

WANTED—First-class printer; competent to set type and run press; must be July and August only; 3 references required. BARR HARBOR PRESS CO., 88 Main st., Barr Harbor, Mass. 11

WHEELWRIGHT wanted in Boston, \$18. Call or send stamp for blank, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### HELP WANTED—FEMALE

STOCK GIRL, coat and suit store in city, \$4.50-55 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHT FINISHER and drapers wanted. MRS. HILL, 402 Boylston st., Boston. 9

WASHT FINISHER, dressmaker, in Back Bay, \$6-9 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHT DRAPER in large retail store in city, \$12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS, Protestant, in city, \$11 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS, summer hotel near N. tasset, \$14 month, board and room; can see head waitress in city. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS for summer hotel at Oak Forest, \$12-14 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS, apartment hotel in Newton, Mass., \$10 month, board and room. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS—Capable Protestant Canadian general maid; tel. 247-7 Brookline for particulars. MRS. A. E. COPE, 31 York terrace, Brookline. 9

WASHTRESS—Assistant in tea room on the Maine coast; one with some knowledge of hotel work; \$10-12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS—General housework in small farm home for children; plain cooking and washing; flat work sent out. MRS. H. A. SEAVY, 117 Highland rd., West Somerville. 9

WASHTRESS—Order cook; steady position; no Sunday work; J. W. HODGSON, 4 Commercial st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS—Capable general housework girl, private family, at season. Tel. 902. M. or Mr. JAMES J. HEGGILL, 34 Boston st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS—A good experienced after in our alteration department; permanent position. Apply in person at COOK, TAYLOR & CO., 233-235 W. Broadway. 11

WASHTRESS—An assistant checker; any bright young woman with restaurant or hotel experience; \$10-12 week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 11

WASHTRESS—Woman as housekeeper, furnished, \$10-12 week. J. H. Smith, 11 North st., Waltham, Mass. 11

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, American woman past middle-age far farming; some knowledge of type setting; references required. For particulars address MRS. R. P. MCKINSTRY, 10 Federal st., Salem, Mass. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID, experienced, wanted for family of 3; good wages; \$10-12 week. Tel. 1017 Newton South. 11

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Competent woman wanted; family of 2 in 5-room apartment; \$10-12 week. Tel. 1017 Newton South. 11

GENERAL MAID, thoroughly experienced, wanted for family of 3, 6 C. C. F. WING, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 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1188, 1189, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1193, 1194, 1195, 1196, 1197, 1198, 1199, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1204, 1205, 1206, 1207, 1208, 1209, 1210, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1215, 1216, 1217, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224, 1225, 1226, 1227, 1228, 1229, 1230



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 9.

# Classified Advertisements

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—wants position with an elderly person; good references. MISS ADA C. CLARK, 5 Howard st., Roxbury, Mass. 14.  
HOUSEKEEPER—middle-aged, experienced, excellent cook, would take charge of home for 1 or 2 business persons or small family. Address MISS MRS. M. C. LAWLER, Park View rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 14.  
HOUSEKEEPER—situation wanted by a young woman; cultured, refined, competent; for 7 years a teacher; wants position in interview. EVELYN E. ELLI, 7514 Redell av., N. E. Cleveland, O. 11.  
HOUSEWORK—By day or week wanted by capable, experienced woman; references. SOPHIE EDWARDS, 306 Shawmut av., Suite 1, Boston, Mass. 9.

HOUSEWORK—American middle-aged woman wants place; go home nights; or day work of any kind. MRS. M. C. LAWLER, 208 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 10.

HOUSEWORK—Colored girl wants work; home nights; small family, adults only. MARY MOSLEY, 28 State st., Boston, Mass. 12.

HOUSEWORK—wanted by colored woman. MILLY PRICE, 104 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. 12.

HOUSEWORK—Middle-aged colored woman wants to do general housework in private family. RHODA HOLDEN, 2 Bruce rd., Winchester, Mass. 12.

HOUSEWORKER (35), Scotch, wants position, neat and good references. MISS AGNES FINLAY, care Mrs. Chamberlain, 273 Central st., Springfield, Mass. 12.

LAUNDERING BABY CLOTHES—wanted by young colored woman. M. MOODIE, 211 Columbia av., N. E. Cleveland, O. 12.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work. MARY FRANCIS, 34 Piedmont st., Boston, Mass. 12.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants work by the day. R. J. LUCRECHT, 83 W. Spring field st., Boston. 12.

LAUNDRESS or cleaning wanted by colored woman. MISS L. BROWN, 42 Buck ingham st., Boston. 12.

LAUNDRESS OR DAY WORK for Tues days, wanted by competent, well recom mended woman. MRS. M. JANEY, 14 Claremont st., Boston. 12.

LAUNDRESS, first-class, colored, fancy laundry, shirts, etc. MARY FRANCIS, 45 Tremont st., Boston. 14.

MOTHER'S HELPER OR COMPANION—Young woman with college education wants position for July and August; references. JACQUES, 55 Garden st., Hartford, Conn. 12.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Position wanted by German girl; first-class dressmaker; speaks English, Italian, Spanish. ALICE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU (no fees), 4 Joy st., Boston. 12.

OFFICE CLEANING—Woman wants work where she can go early and late through by a. m. MRS. PETERSON, 152 Cabot st., Boston. 12.

OFFICE CLERK—Boston, age 22, single, good exp. and penman, \$7.85. Mention 9710. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. 12.

OFFICE GIRL—res. Boston, age 25, single, good exp. \$5.85. Mention 9760. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. 12.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—ENGINEER—Experienced engineering office organization and practical experience. Address 257 Washington st., Boston. 12.

OFFICE CLERK—Boston, age 22, single, good exp. and penman, \$7.85. Mention 9710. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. 12.

SEAMSTRESS—wants position; \$1.25 a day; best references. E. SEAMAN, 143 Kilton st., Dorchester, Boston. 12.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants work with family or dressmaker. MRS. L. STEWART, 24 Union st., Cambridge, Mass. 14.

SEAMSTRESS—wants position; woman to work on either waists or skirts. MRS. J. H. LOUNT, 313 Huntington av., suite 4, Boston. 12.

SECOND OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—wanted in small family in Scituate or Minot by Protestant girl; best references. MARGARET ANDERSON, 28 Copley st., Brookline, Mass. 12.

SECOND OR nurserywork—Refined girl (colored) wants position. DAISY COSTA, 219 W. Newton st., Boston. 12.

SECRETARY—College graduate desired; light work for the summer. MISS LUCY HALL, 15 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass. 11.

SECRETARY—High school graduate desired; light work for the summer. MISS LUCY HALL, 15 Wendell st., Cambridge, Mass. 11.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WAITRESS, experienced, would like position in summer hotel in the vicinity of Cape Cod; highly recommended. ANNE KENNEDY, 148 Meridian st., Haverhill, Mass. 12.

WAITRESS, res. Leominster, age 21, single, good exp. wants position. Mention 9758. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Mass. 12.

YOUNG WOMAN would like morning work by the week. ETHEL BOYNE, 68 Huggins st., suite 1, Boston. 9.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes employment as shopping lady. SOPHIA JAMESON, 30 Windsor st., Roxbury, Mass. 12.

WANTED—Position as lady's maid; would cross the ocean; 10 years' experience. MISS AUGUSTA LINDGREEN, 295 State st., Springfield, Mass. 12.

WANTED—First-class colored barber; young man preferred; wages \$8 week; board. D. T. KENNEDY, Delaware and Washington sts., N. E. Cleveland, O. 12.

WANTED—newspaper to work during part of day in the vicinity of 34th and Broadway, New York city. Apply by letter only. MISS SCHEFFER, Sands Point, L. I., N. Y. 12.

YOUNG MAN about 19, assist salesman; educated, refined character necessary; fine opening; moderate salary; state facts and full details about yourself in writing. ORIGIN CO. WOOLEN MILLS, 239 4th av., New York city. 14.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE  
GIRLS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have several vacancies for bright, well recommended girls; 12 years of age; as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities for beginners to secure permanent positions with advancement. Apply at office of general manager.

LADY'S MAID—Young lady desires position with refined elderly lady; under standing, moderate salary; state facts and exchange best of references; nationality American-Scandinavian. Address MISS NENIE SKOG, 2025 Oakwood av., Elmhurst, N. Y. 12.

SALESWOMEN—YARD GOODS—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require competent, thoroughly experienced saleswomen who are accustomed to selling goods by the yard. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for lace and embroidery departments; apply at office of general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., N. Y. 12.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced, for suit department; apply at office of general manager. R. H. MACY & CO., N. Y. 12.

WAITRESSES required by GREENHUT, SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York; steady position; Apply at Lunch Room.

WANTED—Cashier and bookkeeper; MARY ELIZABETH CANDY SHOP, 291 5th av., New York. 12.

WANTED—Working housekeeper for family of three; residents of Philadelphia only need apply. C. D. Walker, Hamilton, Madison, 41st and Woodland av., Philadelphia. 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE  
ATTENDANT or companion—Refined, middle-aged man of superior ability, would like position; will travel. W. ACKERMAN, 4912 Chancellor st., Philadelphia. 12.

BILL CLERK OR TYPEWRITER COPIST—Young man (23) wants position; thoroughly familiar with all office details. THOMAS BURNARD, 652 Washington st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

BOOKKEEPER—young man (28), experienced, capable, and conscientious; desires position with concern, preferably export, offering opportunity. LOUIS V. STANLEY, 822 Union st., Hoboken, N. J. 12.

BUTLER OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young Japanese wants work in private family. I. HAMADA, 308 N. 18th st., Philadelphia. 12.

CASHIER, TIMEKEEPER, watchman, or for light office work—Reliable German-American (40) wants position of trust and responsibility; highest references; willing to start faithfully on a small salary. Address HENRY F. KAMPF, 335 E. 94th st., New York. 12.

CHAUFFEUR—High school graduate, wishes position in private family during vacation; experienced on Cadillac cars; will go anywhere. Address F. D. BOYNTON, Jr., Ithaca, N. Y. 12.

CHAUFFEUR (27), 7 years' experience, single; can repair; strictly temperate; careful operator; references; salary \$25 per week. CHAS. SCHERER, 150 Hiram st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position with private family; 3 years' experience; first-class mechanic; German; married; steady and reliable. JACOB WELER, care The Ries, 109 24th New York. 12.

CHAUFFEUR-MACHINIST, married, no family, 10 years' experience, seeks position where all qualifications are in demand; all references; references. WILLIAM EDSON, 102 W. 143d st., New York city. 12.

CHAUFFEUR—Careful driver; do not necessary repairs; temperate, reliable; young man. THADDEUS BONS, 127 Teg Eyck st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

CHAUFFEUR, married, experienced mechanic, wishes position with private family; can furnish best references. WILLIAM JOSE SCANTON, 165 Manhattan av., New York city. 12.

COLLECTOR—Investigator and experienced credit man—Position wanted by young man with thorough training in office work; energetic, resourceful and tactful; highest credentials as to honesty and trustworthiness. C. W. OLIVER, 161 W. 140th st., New York city. 12.

COUPLE (41 and 37) want situation; Protestant-Americans; no children; man general worker, houseman, some experience as butler and gardener; wife a cook, baker and housekeeper; best of references; temperate, honest, energetic. Address JOE EARL, 405 Lincoln av., New Castle, Pa. 12.

DRIVER—Young man (23) wishes position as driver or work inside; best of references. ALBERT HAAS, 785 Amsterdam av., New York. 12.

ELECTRICIAN and helper desires position; electric pipe, heat, plumbing, motor and millwright work; in New York city. CHAS. J. SCHAUB, 2283 Broadway, New York. 12.

HOTEL CLERK—Young man (29), single, Christian character, desires position in country hotel or in small city; good references; experienced. J. L. DOTY, 60 Cooper sq., New York city. 12.

MANAGER OR REPRESENTATIVE of steel or metal product firm desires position; familiar with all methods, purchasing, transportation and factory management. Address H. D. KANODE, 57 E. Penn st., Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa. 14.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Position wanted by young man with executive ability; thoroughly experienced in office work; credit investigations and collections; energetic, resourceful and tactful; highest credentials as to honesty and trustworthiness. C. W. OLIVER, 161 W. 140th st., New York city. 12.

ORGANIST—Excellent musician, long European training, speaks 7 languages; highly recommended; willing to go anywhere; moderate salary. NATHAN REK, 415 Lexington av., New York. 12.

OUTDOOR WORK wanted by reliable man (34); no selling or canvassing. MR. MEAD, care Cornell, 115 E. 12th st., New York. 10.

PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST—Excellent musician; long European training; speaks 7 languages; highly recommended; willing to go anywhere; moderate salary. NATHAN REK, 415 Lexington av., New York. 12.

PORTER, BUTLER, VALET—Young colored man, reliable and trustworthy, wants position; understanding of gentlemen's clothes; excellent references. F. LEWIS, 120 W. 129th st., New York. 10.

POSITIONS desired by 2 young men; out of town preferred; have experience as timekeeper and assistant to foreman; industrious, conscientious; references. A. D. MARVIN, 45 years' experience, JAMES NEU, 120 W. 129th st., New York. 10.

PRIVATE SECRETARY, legal education, wants position; best of references; will travel. ROBERT W. SELKIRK, 245 W. 28th st., New York. 12.

SALESMAN—Experienced, resident New York, will act as New York city representative for wholesale clothing house. SCHONBERG BROS., 220 S. Franklin st., Chicago. 14.

SALESMAN (30) wishes position with good, reliable house where there is a good future; can furnish best of references; good references. H. MARX, 1249 Bedford av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

SALESMAN (German-American) desires position, or as clerk, in any line except dry goods; 25 years' experience; excellent references; have never failed to make good. N. HOOKMAR, 150 Nassau st., New York. 12.

## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

PIANIST AND ACCOMPANIST—Excellent musician; long European training; speaks 7 languages; highly recommended; willing to go anywhere; moderate salary. NATHAN REK, 415 Lexington av., New York. 12.

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SALESMAN (German-American) desires position, or as clerk, in any line except dry goods; 25 years' experience; excellent references; have never failed to make good. N. HOOKMAR, 150 Nassau st., New York. 12.

VALET, young (25), speaks French, English and German, wishes situation in family; good references. R. E. STONE, 120 W. 129th st., New York. 10.

YOUNG MAN (23) wants position at a large office; advancement. LOUIS BUCHHOLTZ, 100 Avenue B, New York city. 9.

YOUNG MAN (30), with some executive ability, active and conscientious, desires position with opportunity to advance; near by references. A. F. ROBERTSON, 223 W. 14th st., New York city. 12.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
ASSISTANT HOUSEKEEPER or attendant for lady; position wanted by one who understands all household duties; references. A. BROWER, 407 Pacific st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

ATTENDANT—Refined young lady; willing to go anywhere; best refs. MISS CLARA BESANT, 135 Bergen st., Newark, N. J. 12.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS—Two colored girls want positions in select hotel or rooming house. M. JOSEPH, 17 137th st., New York. 12.

CHAMBERMAID (colored) wants position, or would assist with housework; south-western girl. M. JOSEPH, 17 137th st., New York. 12.

CHAMBERMAID-WAITRESS wants position in country. ELLA TOWNSEND, 10 W. 135th st., New York. 12.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS—Colored girl; wants position in family or boarding house. EMMA ROXBOROUGH, care Norris, 171 W. 132d st., New York city. 12.

CHURCH SINGER seeks musical occupation for July or August; instruction or singing; no objection to distance. MISS ADELAIDE LEE, 427 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 12.

COMPANION, middle-aged woman (Protestant) of refinement, cheerful and trustworthy; would like position; references. MISS F. EUGENIA JUDD, 162 Maple av., Wellesville, N. Y. 12.

COMPANION wants position to be generally useful to lady going abroad; references. MISS OLLIE M. SCOTT, 620 13th st., New York. 12.

COMPANION—Cultural woman with daughter 10 years wants position with lady or elderly couple; could take full charge of home. JESSIE MINER, R. D. No. 26, Athens, Pa. 12.

COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER, respectable young woman of good appearance, competent in all household duties; references. MISS M. L. LATCHFORD, 4 Cullenwood ter., Ranelagh, Dublin, Ire. 12.

CANDY MAKER (30), expert on chocolates, desires position in retail shop; can furnish references. CHARLES WITMAN, PFAFF, 4352 Greenwood av., Chicago. 14.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by experienced, energetic, and conscientious typewriter. ALBERT THIELEN, 2907 Wheeler st., Cincinnati, O. 12.

COMPOSITOR (Job) wants situation; would like position during vacation. Address MISS ALICE MERRY, 2030 Cedar st., Milwaukee, Wis. 12.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants position of trust and responsibility; absolute integrity; large business experience; willing to leave city. W. S. CALDER, 6055 Minerva av., Chicago. 14.

BOOKBINDER wants work in Chicago; can do all parts of work; 8 years' experience. H. M. LATCHFORD, 4 Cullenwood ter., Ranelagh, Dublin, Ire. 12.

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## EASTERN STATES

### SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

SALESMAN, many years' experience, desires to travel for New York city house; New York state. C. J. WRIGHT, 1332 Sunset av., Elms, N. Y. 14.

STENOGRAPHER—Competent, reliable young woman desires position as stenographer in country home or club house in the country; steady, honest, good habits; references furnished, medium wages. AL-TRAVELING COMPANY, 550 N. Park av., Austin, Tex. 12.

STENOGRAPHER-CORRESPONDENT—Young man (24) seeks position with prospect of advancement; general office experience; references. MANUEL GUNNISON, 1522 N. Springfield av., Chicago. 14.

TUTOR—High school graduate desired; teach common branches, English, sciences, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish; experienced traveler; Christian. W. H. SHEAR, 63 S. Huntington st., Peru, Ind. 12.

TUTOR—Young man, refined, university graduate, desires position as tutor; references, desires position with family going abroad. F. ROBERTS, 2322 Haddon av., Detroit, Mich. 12.

TUTOR, TRAVELLING COMPANION—College graduate, desires position as tutor; teach common branches, English, sciences, Greek, Latin, French, Spanish; experienced traveler; Christian. W. H. SHEAR, 63 S. Huntington st., Peru, Ind. 12.

WATCHMAN wants position, single, 38, 5'10", temperate, English; 8 years' experience. GEORGE GRAVES, 56 Alexandrine av., West, Detroit, Mich. 12.

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly experienced in renting department of real estate business, desires position in San Francisco; competent, reliable, good habits. WALTER H. BAKER, 251 S. Ogden st., Denver, Col. 12.

YOUNG MAN (33), 2 years' country banking experience, wishes to make a change; speaks English and German. FRED WISLING, Jr., Kiel, Wis. 14.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE  
COMPANION, middle-aged woman, assist with housework; family 2; one that prefers good home to high wages. MISS M. JOHNSON, 3222 Grandview av., Chicago. 14.

COMPETENT COOK and housekeeper for family of 4; new, modern house, every convenience; references. HAZEL DEANER, A. E. RICHARDSON, 930 W. Kalamazoo av., Kalamazoo, Mich. 14.

HOUSEWORK—Refined, neat, trustworthy middle-aged woman can



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Makes the best fitting suits and gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 610, 218 So. Wabash ave., above McClurg's Bookstore.

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1515 Heyworth bldg., 29 E. Madison st. TAILORS  
Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats, \$35.00 and up.

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**MEN'S TAILORS**  
FRANK A. ROSE  
Artistic Tailor  
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**LOUIS THURINGER**  
Best Tailoring—Moderate Prices  
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Suits and overcoats, \$30 to \$60  
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FRANCIS B. PARISH, Tailors for Men, 1624 Madison st. Phone West 1755.

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OAK PARK, ILLINOIS.

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## WALLA WALLA (Continued)

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**MUSICAL INSTRUCTION**











# Financial News of World Cotton Industry

## PROSPECTS FOR GOOD COTTON CROP IN STATE OF TEXAS

Condition of the Plant Much Better Than Last Year and a Much Larger Yield Is Expected Although Acreage Not as Big as Reported

GALVESTON, Tex.—The cotton market in Texas during the past two weeks has shown a much better tone than at any other time during May and higher prices have ruled in all markets. May is generally recognized as the principal cotton-making month of the year, and both bulls and bears have watched the daily weather map with a great deal of interest. A wet May would have meant a curtailment of the acreage, as well as a late crop, both of which would have caused a shorter crop and higher prices. A dry May would have meant a large acreage, an early planting, a good stand and more than likely a heavy crop. The weather during May has ruled the cotton market, and there have been advances or declines in prices as the weather has been favorable or unfavorable. The month, on the whole, has been favorable to planting and growing and has exerted somewhat of a bullish tendency in the cotton markets of Texas.

May opened in Texas with a strong bullish sentiment predominating, influenced by reports of a falling off in European trade due to Balkan troubles and reports of a general financial stringency. Reports of large stocks on hand as reserve for spinners also exerted a depressing effect and forced prices downward, as did estimates of greatly increased acreages and production. These bullish influences were of short life in the Texas markets, however, and during the second week of the month prices went upward again. The anticipated falling off of the European trade on account of Balkan troubles did not materialize; the reported large stocks on hand as reserve for spinners proved more or less mythical; and it was generally accepted among the trade that the estimates of greatly increased acreages and production were too large. Cool weather in Texas continued during these two weeks and reports from over the state were to the effect that the farmers dared not plant and that the seed already in the ground could not germinate. These reports also stated that the nights were proving so cool in Texas that the cotton that was up was not growing; the plants were small and weak, and prospects were not at all encouraging. Continued dry weather throughout the eastern cotton belt during this same period enhanced the bullish influence in the Texas markets and prices advanced about 80 points.

The last two weeks of the month have seen good rains over all the cotton belt, in Texas as well as throughout the uplands, and these have greatly improved the crop condition. Warmer weather, too, has set in and reports from all parts of Texas indicate that the crop is growing, chopping is well advanced and prospects for a large yield very favorable. With all the favorable weather that has prevailed within the past two weeks in Texas, however, the prospects for a heavy yield are not as bright as the trade had expected, and the general condition is now considered bullish. The acreage, too, according to reports from correspondents from all parts of Texas and Oklahoma, is somewhat curtailed and will show considerable decrease from what has been expected.

Considerable strength has been given the market in Texas during the last few days by reports of heavy purchases of July and new-crop months by spot interests. It is known generally that the supply of cotton held by the American mills is not sufficient to carry them over to the new crop, but just to what extent they would be driven into the market as buyers of old-crop months has remained a matter of conjecture, and the fact that some of them have begun buying is taken to mean that they are

becoming alarmed and are covering for their actual needs. It is still known that considerable spot cotton is being held, especially by the farmers and farmers' union organizations in Texas, but so far these spot owners have shown a sufficient strength of position that they have not been driven from their position of cover. If these spot owners could be induced to throw their spot cotton on the market it would ease matters up considerably. They have set their price, however, and seem to be in a position sufficiently strong that they can hold their cotton indefinitely or get the figure fixed by them as their selling price.

The ending of the Balkan war and the general quieting of the far east has caused prices in Texas to advance. The ending of this war has caused a better feeling in Russia, and the trade in Texas believes that considerable cotton will be taken by Russia to replenish the stocks that have been allowed to run down while the war was on. It is generally believed that at least 200,000 bales of American old-crop cotton will be required in Russia, and that orders for delivery of this amount immediately will be forthcoming.

The continued tariff agitation is exerting considerable influence on the cotton markets in Texas. There is a general slackness about the mills and cotton industry, that seems to indicate that the spinners are waiting to see what will develop. They simply want to see what will be done before they move too far. They fear that if the tariff is greatly reduced on cotton manufactured goods that the American mills will be curtailed to considerable extent.

Private estimates of cotton acreage and general crop conditions vary greatly, and it is difficult at this time to form an accurate idea. It would seem, however, that the acreage in Texas is not to show the increase that had been at first reported—an increase of from 6 to 10 per cent—but instead will show an increase of little more than 3 or 5 per cent. This is considerable increase, however, and will mean a crop of nearly 12,000,000 acres. With favorable weather this should prove a much larger yield than last year. It is generally accepted in Texas that the condition of the crop now is much ahead of the condition reported at this time last year. Private estimates place the condition at about 82 per cent of normal, as compared with 78 per cent this time last year. There is a much better ground season and the general outlook for the crop in Texas is very favorable.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 9)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—Wm. McDonough of Baltimore Bazaar House; Essex.  
Baltimore—H. Abrams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex.  
Berlin—Germany—John G. Simons of American Shoe Stores; Essex.  
Los Angeles, Cal.—A. J. Withersell of J. R. Lane Dry Goods Co.; Essex.  
New York—C. E. Larson of Broadway Dept. Store; Essex.  
Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS  
Lester, Eng.—W. R. Box and Mr. Baxter of Baxter & Co.; Essex.  
Milwaukee, Wis.—H. Harsh of Harsh Edwards Shoe Co.; Tour.  
Rochester, N. Y.—Oliver De Ridder of E. P. Reed Co.; Essex.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. F. McElroy of Tour. Waterford, Pa.—C. W. Capello; U. S.  
The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

## YIELD ON SECURITIES HIGHER THAN ANY TIME SINCE PANIC

NEW YORK—The investment yield on standard dividend paying common stocks at current quotations is on the average higher than it has been since the depression in securities following the panic of 1907.

Twenty dividend paying industrial and railroad stocks at Friday's closing quotations, which were considerably above the low prices reached during the past week, show an average yield of 6.57 per cent. This is far higher than at their record low prices in 1912 or in 1911, the average yield at low prices in the former year being only 5.66 per cent and in the latter

year 6.06 per cent. At the high points touched by the stocks in 1912 the yield averaged only 4.87 per cent; in 1911, 5.11 per cent.

Amalgamated Copper, Reading, United States Rubber and Canadian Pacific have all advanced their dividend rates since 1911. Only two stocks, St. Paul and New York Central reduced their dividends, both reductions occurring in 1911. In the following table the yields at the high and low prices reached in 1912 and 1911 and at Friday's closing price, together with the present dividend rate of 20 prominent stocks are shown:

	Present div. rate	High 1912	Low 1912	High 1911	Low 1911	June 6, 1913
Amalgamated Copper	6%	4.31%	2.70%	3.33%	4.45%	8.70%
American Smelting	7	4.30	3.71	6.07	7.07	6.45
American Sugar Refining	7	5.24	3.71	6.16	6.23	6.58
Atchafalpa	6	5.37	3.71	5.81	6.00	6.27
Baltimore & Ohio	6	5.30	3.45	5.92	6.45	6.45
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	5	5.29	3.91	6.51	6.94	6.70
Canadian Pacific	10	5.53	4.05	4.40	6.40	4.52
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	5.46	3.77	7.32	7.31	6.85
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	5	4.25	3.24	5.03	5.22	4.85
Great Northern pref.	7	4.87	3.00	5.55	5.88	5.97
Louisville & Nashville	7	4.12	3.50	5.07	5.12	5.38
New York Central	5	4.11	3.10	4.74	5.00	5.04
Northern Pacific	7	5.22	3.08	6.07	6.32	6.35
Pennsylvania	6	4.75	3.61	5.05	5.35	5.55
Reading	8	3.34	3.71	4.05	4.48	5.10
Southern Pacific	8	5.19	4.74	5.80	5.74	6.45
Union Pacific	10	5.66	3.19	6.63	6.51	6.90
United States Steel	6	6.19	6.09	8.50	10.00	9.00
United States Rubber	6	5.98	8.24	8.84	—	10.17
Utah Copper	3	4.44	3.18	5.72	7.80	6.62

\*Amalgamated dividend increased from 2% to 4% in April, 1912. On Oct. 17, 1912, it was placed on a 6% basis. Low price for Amalgamated in 1912 was reached before the dividend was increased. High price when on a 4% basis. Canadian Pacific increased its dividend from 5% to 10% in February, 1911. Low price for that year was made in January. Dividend increased this year. St. Paul was on a 7% basis when the high price for 1911 was reached. New York Central reduced its dividend from 8% to 5% in March, 1911.

## BANKS ARE NOW GETTING INTO BETTER SHAPE

Have Succeeded in Largely Reducing Loans and Building Up Reserves—Recent Over-Extended Banking Position

### GREAT IMPROVEMENT

The main causes leading up to the recent break in the stock market are admitted by several leading financiers to be "unabsorbed securities" and an over-extended banking position at home and abroad. There has been early realization, however, by bankers that it was imperative to get "their house in order," this summer and the potent effects of the restriction of credits that is now being enforced are already apparent in the big reserve centers of the country.

The New York banks have been steadily pulling down their loans and building up their cash in recent weeks in preparation for any emergency that might develop. Since Feb. 8, which marked the high-water level for loans this year, there has been a whitening down of loans of over \$88,000,000 or in the ratio of 10 to 1 reduction in loans for every \$1 in cash. The process which has been strongly in evidence all last month is portrayed by the following tabulation: (000,000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur.	% res.
Feb. 8	\$1,960	\$1,855	\$433	23.34	32.5%
May 3	1,506	1,780	416	25.20	
May 10	1,520	1,769	415	23.49	
May 17	1,915	1,761	421	21.50	
May 24	1,918	1,765	421	21.02	
May 31	1,911	1,761	425	24.33	

The New York national banks as reflected by the statements of the old clearing house banks have been steadily rehabilitating their reserves. Since Feb. 8 they have cut their loans by nearly \$73,000,000, doubled their surplus reserves from \$13,000,000 to \$27,000,000 and pushed up the percentage reserve from less than 15 per cent to over 27 per cent. This process is explained in the following tabulation (000,000 omitted):

	Loans	Deposits	Cash	Sur.	% res.
Feb. 8	\$1,391	\$1,413	\$306	13	25.92
May 3	1,245	1,341	349	13	26.03
May 10	1,257	1,334	350	16	26.23
May 17	1,324	1,323	351	20	26.57
May 24	1,321	1,325	357	21	26.91
May 31	1,318	1,318	358	27	27.06

Some of the New York banks are in fact turning very strong in reserves. Notably is this true of the biggest bank in the country, the National City, which a little more than a week ago reported nearly 34 per cent reserves. The following table gives the reserves of the leading banks at that time:

City	Commerce	First	Chase
25.9%	32.5%	24.8%	27%

In Boston, too, there has been steady and consistent improvement. And although loans are being reduced but slowly, cash is piling up with the result that there has been a fair gain in surplus reserves. Reserves of the Boston banks have not been below the 26 per cent mark since the middle of April.

It is interesting to note that the two leading banks of New England take rather an opposite point of view as regards the conservation of cash resources at the present time. The First National, with nearly 32 1/2 per cent reserve, is running very strong, basing its position on the possibilities of unpleasant money developments and feeling that it is its duty toward the host of country banks to be close-reined for storm. The National Shawmut Bank, on the other hand, apparently feels that in times of stringency like the present it is the fairest and safest banking policy not to restrict credits, but to extend accommodation wherever feasible. Both policies certainly have strong arguments in their favor.

There can be little doubt that the banking position of the central reserve and reserve cities is rapidly improving throughout the country, and as these would be the storm centers of any crisis their status is most significant. If the country banks follow their lead there will be no breakers ahead in the money markets.

## MISSOURI AND MICHIGAN CROPS

CHICAGO—Missouri June crop report gives wheat condition as 89, against 98 in May, and 64 a year ago. Only 1 per cent of acreage has been abandoned. Corn condition is 87, or the same as last June and September. Oats condition is 68, against 83 last June and 94 last July. Oats outlook is poor.

Michigan June crop report gives wheat condition at 83, unchanged since early May, and 25 points above a year ago. Acreage abandoned is 5 per cent, against 24 per cent a year ago. Corn condition is 84, and acreage 100 per cent of last year. Oats condition is 90, against 87 a year ago. Rye is 88.

### CONSOLIDATED GAS

NEW YORK—A high authority on Consolidated Gas affairs says with reference to the current reports of an impending application by the Consolidated Gas Company to the public service commission for authority to issue about \$25,000,000 of new financing that the issue according to all present indications, will be a convertible one. The last previous notable issue by the company was convertible. The company is likely to meanwhile effect some temporary loan.

## CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

These corporations were chartered last week:

Totman & Ham, Inc., Winthrop, confectioners, \$3400; John H. Totman, William C. Ham, Henry J. Lappen.  
The Holyoke Baking Company, \$10,000; Henry O. Beauchamp, Herbert Marcotte, Adelmard Beauchamp.  
W. H. P. Gilmore Company, Montague, insurance, \$5000; Charles H. Gilmore, William E. Clapp.  
Atlantic Rope & Line Company, Boston, \$10,000; Wilford R. Evans, Jr., Francis G. Goodale, George Blaney.  
Boylston Teaming Company, Clinton, \$5000; Celis E. Murphy, Thomas Murphy, David V. Carruth.  
Westfield Pure Food Company, \$25,000; William B. Loomis, Rufus E. Putnam, Harry B. Putnam.  
Franklin Cranberry Company, Boston, \$50,000; John F. Brant, Austin T. Brant, Fred W. Snow.  
Hodgdon-Durand Company, Salem, footwear, \$10,000; Frederick M. Hodgdon, Edwin E. Durand, John W. Williams.  
Mansur Motor Truck Company, Haverhill, \$30,000; George B. Mansur, Kirke L. Moses, Nelson L. Furbush.  
Scott & Cota Machine Company, Boston, \$15,000; Ernest Scott, Sybil H. Holmes, George F. Parker.  
Picture Theater Corporation, Boston, \$30,000; Frank L. Jones, Henry H. Gooding, Sarah Vander-Woude.  
The Export Phosphate Company, Boston and Mulberry, Fla., \$1,500,000; Harry L. Pierce, Norton P. Webber, Harry G. Lowe, Edmund P. Hadley, Walter P. Webber.

Ripley & Bartlett Company, Plymouth, nails, \$32,000; Edward T. Ripley, Joseph F. Ripley, Herbert W. Clark.  
Pennsylvania Textile Company, Boston and New York, \$2,000,000; Norman J. MacGaffin, Lawrence A. Rankin.  
Sterling Shoe Company, Lynn, \$20,000; Louis Williams, Barnett Swartz, Barney Bloom.  
Remington-Urquhart Press, Inc., Bos-

ton, \$20,000; Fred P. Urquhart, Pardon S. Remington, Vincent Griffin.  
Elgin Creamery Company, Everett, \$16,000; James S. Blake, James P. Savage, Douglas B. Foster.  
Nielsen-Belcher Company, Pittsfield, men's outfitters, \$10,000; Elmer J. Belcher, George T. Nielsen, James Fallon, Jamaica Plain Apartment Trust, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; Harold Peters, Vera L. Sawyer, Nora A. Corliss.  
Andrew Dutton Company, Boston, furniture, \$200,000; Charles H. Underwood, Ernest R. Gibby, Albert F. Conant, Alfred H. Colby, John R. Davis, J. William Duggan, Louis C. Warner, Walter F. Colby, Granville A. Matthews, Clinton J. Heacock, Annie A. Colby, Sidney S. Watts, Joseph W. Porter, George H. Peckham, Frank H. Graham.  
Puritan Fruit Company, Boston, \$80,000; William H. Emery, Artemas D. Simpson, James S. Maclosky.  
The Walden Tool Company, Boston, \$50,000; Patrick J. Kingley, Frederick E. Walden, William P. Brown.  
Herrick Aiken & Co., Lawrence, electricians, \$100,000; Herrick Aiken, Arthur L. Fulerson, Walter J. Keating.  
The Tucker Store, Inc., Marblehead, \$50,000; Walter Bates Farr, Nelson B. Todd.  
E. R. Allen Company, Haverhill, \$20,000; leather; Frederick N. Blaser, E. Roy Allen, George I. Davis.  
The Mutual Associates, Inc., Gloucester, real estate, \$50,000; Charles T. Smith, Almer A. Brown, Everett A. Flye, Frank W. Robinson, William A. Strangman.  
Chelsea Bee Publishing Company, \$1500; John A. Carroll, Jr., Michael E. Murray, Harry Lindsay.  
Tom Burke of New England, Inc., Boston and Providence, wearing apparel, \$5000; Philip E. Hart, Andrew L. Baird, Edith F. Hart.  
G. C. Parker Company, Boston, rubber goods, \$5000; George C. Parker, Arthur S. Brock, William E. Ludden.  
Morehouse Baking Company, Lawrence, \$49,000; John D. Morehouse, Charles F. Smith, Wilbur E. Rowell.

## SOUTHERN CROP CONDITIONS NOT SO SATISFACTORY

KANSAS CITY—With harvest time rapidly approaching, the Southwest is having the most serious wheat crop scare of the year as a result of abnormally high temperatures and lack of moisture. Western portions of Kansas and Oklahoma, which are really not adapted for wheat production, are suffering most. Heat has done damage in northern Oklahoma, southern and central Kansas and in a few points in Nebraska. Few complaints are coming from Missouri.

In Kansas, Santa Fe and Union Pacific are likely to lose more grain tonnage through the unfavorable crop developments than any other carriers.

About a fortnight ago estimates on probable Kansas wheat yield were as high as 129,500,000 bushels. Estimates of grain men who have visited the fields of the state the last few days are from 75,000,000 to 95,000,000 bushels. The 1912 crop was 88,000,000 bushels.

Missouri's probable wheat yield is 36,000,000 bushels, or 15,000,000 more than last year. Texas and Oklahoma are now counted on for between 25,000,000 and 36,000,000. Two weeks ago 42,000,000 were expected from these two states.

Their combined output last year was 31,000,000. Only slight impairment of prospects has occurred in Nebraska, which may harvest 60,000,000 bushels, or 9,000,000 over 1912. A few Kansas and Oklahoma farmers are plowing up wheat fields and planting kafir corn.

Corn has benefited by the hot weather.

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS

CHICAGO—Live stock receipts at Chicago last week amounted to 323,670 head, an increase of 75,683 head, and were 80,789 head in excess of last year.

Arrivals of hogs were 49,016 head larger for the week and 46,831 head for the year. Deliveries of cattle showed a gain for the week of 1154 head and 12,463 head over a year ago. Sheep receipts were 28,513 head heavier than those of the previous week and 21,695 head larger for the same period one year ago.

The following comparative table shows the receipts in detail for the week.

	Last week	Prev. week	Last year
Hogs	177,623	128,007	130,902
Cattle	46,208	45,114	32,806
Sheep	90,719	71,266	78,084
Totals	323,670	244,387	242,881

## ASSENTING TO CENTRAL MERGER

NEW YORK—Almost half of the number of assents from holders of New York Central-Lake Shore collateral 3 1/2 per cent bonds necessary to authorize merger of New York Central and Lake Shore have come in, including those from several insurance and financial institutions holding large amounts.

There are indications that further deposits from individuals will be made as soon as it is understood that assent does not involve depositing the bonds and that ample notice will subsequently be given that the 4 per cent bonds are ready for exchange for present 3 1/2%. Even execution of this assent does not bind a bondholder to make the exchange.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

### ILLINOIS CENTRAL

	Month of May	Increase
From July 1	\$5,582,677	\$552,342
From Jan. 1	29,256,052	5,399,171

### YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

	Month of May	Increase
From July 1	\$844,217	\$126,246
From Jan. 1	4,053,252	1,262,733

### TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT

	Fourth week May	2nd week May
From Jan. 1	\$250,340	\$21,109
From July 1	\$73,101	\$16,119
From Jan. 1	\$3,422,259	247,131

### ARGENTINE

	Week of May 24	1912
From July 1	\$10,490	\$10,020
From Jan. 1	\$214,890	311,553

### LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE

	Fourth week May	1912
From July 1	\$1,618,053	\$143,679
From Jan. 1	\$6,153,252	1,262,733
From July 1	\$4,773,475	2,980,551

### BRAZIL RY. CO.

	Gross earnings	Net earnings
From Jan. 1	\$229,007	\$6,131
From July 1	\$6,131	\$12,725

### SEABOARD AIR LINE

	Fourth week May	1912
From Jan. 1	\$276,696	\$33,511
From July 1	\$94,480	\$1,364
From Jan. 1	\$2,344,945	1,346,470

### ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN

	Fourth week May	1912
From Jan. 1	\$100,465	\$30,755
From July 1	\$57,403	\$4,210
From Jan. 1	\$4,749,053	\$39,149

### CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC

	Fourth week May	1912
From Jan. 1	\$236,004	\$8,407
From July 1	\$98,207	\$39,343
From Jan. 1	\$3,578,719	642,341

### CHICAGO & ALTON

	Fourth week May	1912
From Jan. 1	\$441,755	\$114,905
From July 1	\$1,252,089	\$208,685
From Jan. 1	\$10,091,917	\$10,099

### NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R.

	April	1912
Total operating revenue	\$3,152,492	\$255,363
Operating expenses	742,249	\$57,701
Net income	397,423	\$285,587

### CHICAGO STOCKS

	Bid.	Ask.
Booth Fisheries	69 1/2	70
do pf.	69 1/2	70
Commonwealth Edison	128	130
Chicago Title & Trust	240	2



# Leading Events in Athletic World

## FINAL MATCHES IN DAVIS SERIES PLAYED TODAY

M. E. McLoughlin Meets S. N. Doubt and R. N. Williams, Jr., Faces Horace Rice in Singles at New York

## UNITED STATES LEADS

NEW YORK—Final matches in the United States-Australasian lawn tennis series of the preliminary round of the Dwight F. Davis international cup series take place on the West Side Lawn Tennis Club courts this afternoon. M. E. McLoughlin of the United States meets S. N. Doubt of the Australasian team and R. N. Williams, Jr., of the United States meets Horace Rice of the Australasian team in singles play.

Three matches have already been played and the United States is leading by two points to one. McLoughlin won from Rice and Williams from Doubt in the singles Friday, giving the United States two points and Doubt and A. B. Jones won from McLoughlin and H. H. Hackett in the doubles Saturday, giving Australasia her one point. The United States is now a decided favorite to win a place in the semi-final round, as McLoughlin is regarded as a sure winner of his match with Doubt today, and it is also expected that Williams will win his from Rice.

The doubles match Saturday produced one of the most exciting exhibitions yet seen in a Davis preliminary. It was hard fought all the way, and was won by the closest of margins. A peculiar feature of the match was the fact that the United States team won 168 points to 166 for the winning team. The match went the full number of sets and two of them went to deuce, the last one being deuce twice before the visitors finally won.

The playing of the Australasians was better in doubles than it has been in singles. This was forecasted as a result of their practice work. A. B. Jones, who was unable to play in the singles, made his first appearance in the doubles and showed that he is a very clever player. His work was the best the visitors have shown and the credit of winning belongs to him. He was only backed up by Captain Doubt; but the strokes and placing of Jones was the better of the two. After the first set the visitors were greatly favored by soft courts, a condition under which they play at home. This was somewhat of a handicap to the American players as the balls failed to bounce as high as is the custom in this country.

Of the United States team McLoughlin was easily the star. His playing was truly remarkable and he made a shot that brought the large gallery to its feet. His placing was very good and he drove the ball with all his well known speed. Hackett failed to show up in his championship form of three or four years ago. The summary of the match follows:

FIRST SET		P. G.	
Hackett and McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt and Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
SECOND SET		P. G.	
Hackett and McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt and Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
THIRD SET		P. G.	
Hackett and McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt and Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
FOURTH SET		P. G.	
Hackett and McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt and Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
FIFTH SET		P. G.	
Hackett and McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt and Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4

ANALYSIS  
Sets Won Lost P. G.  
Hackett 4 2 4 2 6 4  
McLoughlin 4 2 4 2 6 4  
Doubt 4 2 4 2 6 4  
Jones 4 2 4 2 6 4

FIRST SET		P. G.	
Hackett	4-2	4-2	6-4
McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt	4-2	4-2	6-4
Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
SECOND SET		P. G.	
Hackett	4-2	4-2	6-4
McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt	4-2	4-2	6-4
Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
THIRD SET		P. G.	
Hackett	4-2	4-2	6-4
McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt	4-2	4-2	6-4
Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
FOURTH SET		P. G.	
Hackett	4-2	4-2	6-4
McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt	4-2	4-2	6-4
Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4
FIFTH SET		P. G.	
Hackett	4-2	4-2	6-4
McLoughlin	4-2	4-2	6-4
Doubt	4-2	4-2	6-4
Jones	4-2	4-2	6-4

Referee—R. D. Wrenn, president United States Lawn Tennis Association.

## WILLIAMS GOLFERS TO AUSTRIA

WILLIAMSTOWN—Williams College will be represented by a five-man team next summer at Carlsbad in the annual tourney for the golf championship of Austria. Capt. J. D. Standish of Detroit will lead his quintet to this new field of intercollegiate strife. Standish has twice won the individual golf championship of Austria and will again enter to carry off the handsome individual trophy. The other members of the team will be J. M. C. Dewey, Jr., of Worcester, captain of the 1913 Williams track team; R. W. Chamberlain of New Britain, Conn.; P. F. O'Connor of Rock Island, Ill., and Henry Dearborn of Rye, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE  
Rochester 5, Montreal 2.  
Jersey City 19, Providence 4.  
Newark 4, Baltimore 2.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Captain Alexander of the University of Pennsylvania varsity eight has been forced to give up his seat at No. 7.

The Williams College tennis team tied Amherst College in their dual match Saturday with three victories each.

J. L. Snow won the championship of the Massachusetts State Trap Shooting Association Saturday with a score of 98 points.

Harrington, the former University of Pennsylvania halfback, has been engaged to coach the Dickinson College football team next fall.

J. D. Travers of Upper Montclair won the New Jersey state golf championship Saturday, defeating Oswald Kirkby of Englewood in the final round 3 and 1.

Taft school won the annual Williams College interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 44 points. Williston Seminary was second with 28 and Pittsfield high school third with 22.

Mercedburg Academy won the national interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 51 points. Polytechnic Institute was second with 23, and Central High of Newark third with 21.

Wallace F. Johnson of the Merion Cricket Club won the lawn tennis championship of Pennsylvania Saturday defeating W. T. Tilden, Jr., of the Germantown Cricket Club in the final round, 7-5, 6-1, 6-0.

Phillips Exeter Academy won the Harvard interscholastic track and field meet Saturday with 37 1/2 points. Phillips Andover was second with 30 1/2. Hitchcock of Exeter and Reed of Manchester made a new record of 11 ft. 5 7/8 ins. in the pole vault.

The class of 1914 won the class track and field championship of West Point Academy Saturday with 158 points. Four new academy records were made: Hocker '15 did 39 ft. in the shot-put; Woodruff '15 did 127 ft. 4 1/2 in. in the hammer throw; Hodgson '15 did 5 ft. 2 1/2 in. in the high jump and 21 ft. 10 1/2 in. in the broad jump.

Oak Park high school won the University of Chicago interscholastic track and field championships Saturday with 26 points. University high school was second with 19 1/2. Kiah high school of California third with 15. Hoyt of Greenfield, Ia., made a new record in the 220-yard dash of 21 4/5 s., and tied the 100-yard dash of 9 4/5 s. Cory of University high made a new record of 24 4/5 s. in the 220-yard hurdles.

## BARTLETT TO LEAD BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The election of Arthur E. Bartlett '14 of Boston as captain of the Brown University track team for next season has been a source of much gratification among the athletes. Bartlett, during his three years in Brown, has broken records in all of the weight events and has also established a new college record for strength. During the past season he ranked second to Capt. Norman S. Taber, who graduates next week, in point of winning and was the only man in addition to the captain who was deemed worthy of entering the recent intercollegiate meet in Boston. He is considered a versatile athlete and is a good jumper as well as a football player.

## BRUNDAGE HARVARD LEADER

PERCIVAL FLACK Brundage '14 of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity lacrosse team for next year. Brundage did not play the game before entering college, but made his freshman team, putting up a fast game at center. This is his first year on the varsity team. He has taken part in every game this year, and has developed rapidly into a consistently brilliant player, showing aggressiveness, endurance and speed at that attack.

## PENN CREWS ON HUDSON

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Coach Ellis Ward and his Pennsylvania crews arrived yesterday afternoon to prepare for the intercollegiate rowing regatta here June 21. The coach brought three shells, two eights and a four, and his power catamaran for following the crews.

WESTERN CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS FOR 1913	
100-yard dash—A. Hammett, Illinois.	10-1/2 s.
220-yard dash—C. A. Rice, Powder Point.	22-3/4 s.
120-yard hurdles—J. R. Case, Illinois.	15-3/4 s.
440-yard dash—F. B. Corlies, Illinois.	1-11/16 s.
880-yard run—C. M. East, Purdue.	2m. 3-1/2 s.
1,600-yard run—H. H. Wood, California.	4m. 34-3/4 s.
Two-mile run—W. Kraft, Northwestern.	9m. 38-2/3 s.
One-mile relay—Illinois.	3m. 27-1/2 s.
High jump—R. C. Wahl, Wisconsin.	5 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Pole vault—Karl Shattuck, California.	12 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Hammer throw—Karl Shattuck, California.	107 ft. 9 in.
Discus throw—H. M. Butt, Illinois.	127 ft. 9 in.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP	
Illinois	47 1/2
Wisconsin	27 1/2
Chicago	17 1/2
California	15
Missouri	14 1/2
Northwestern	9 1/2
Minnesota	8
Purdue	7
Wabash	4
Ohio State	4

NEW ENGLAND INTERSCHOOL CHAMPIONS	
100-yard dash—C. A. Rice, Powder Point.	10-2 1/2 s.
220-yard dash—C. A. Rice, Powder Point.	22-3 1/4 s.
120-yard hurdles—Clifford Rodman, Andover.	15-1/4 s.
440-yard dash—M. B. Orr, Exeter.	1-11 1/16 s.
880-yard run—A. O. Barker, Andover.	2m. 3 1/2 s.
One-mile relay—Exeter, Exeter, and A. W. Burckel, Lawrence High.	3m. 27 1/2 s.
High jump—L. T. Prescott, Andover.	5 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Pole vault—H. H. Hitchcock, Exeter.	12 ft. 8 1/2 in.
Shot put—C. B. Herd, Exeter.	39 ft. 3 1/2 in.
Hammer throw—L. Greene, Maine Central Institute.	150 ft. 8 1/2 in.

TEAM STANDING	
Phillips Exeter	37 1/2-30
Phillips Andover	30 1-6
Worcester Acad.	10 1-3
Powder Point	10
Maine Central	9
Worcester C. H.	4 1-5
Manchester High	4
Lawrence High	4
Portland	1
Lynde E. H. S.	1
K. & Greenough	1-2
Huntington	1-2
Wakefield High	1-5

## IMPORTANT WEEK FOR LEADERS IN AMERICAN RACE

Last Three Days Will Find Cleveland Facing the Athletics in Games That Are Sure to Count

## EASY FOR WASHINGTON

Today finds the western clubs of the American league starting in on the second week of their first invasion of the eastern circuit for 1913 and it promises to furnish some interesting data for those who are trying to get a line on the ultimate standing of the teams in the championship race.

Last week found the first-division teams playing those in the second so that no upsets occurred. Philadelphia and Cleveland came through with flying colors in their first series, the former taking four straight from Detroit and the latter four from New York. In both cases most of the games were hard fought to the very end, but the leaders kept up the fast pace they have been setting and gained on the other teams. Washington did very well, but lost a little ground to the two leaders, as St. Louis took one game from Manager Griffith's men. Boston lost still more ground by losing two games to Chicago.

This week should see quite a little change. Cleveland has three more games to play with Boston, and should not be able to make a clean sweep. From Boston the team will go to Philadelphia Thursday, and the last three days will furnish three important games. St. Louis plays the Athletics today, tomorrow and Wednesday, and they should make the going harder for Manager Mack's men than did Detroit. Washington has the easiest work ahead of it as Detroit is the weakest western club.

The full schedule for the week follows:  
Monday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at St. Louis, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.  
Tuesday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.  
Wednesday—Cleveland at Boston, Chicago at New York, St. Louis at Philadelphia, Detroit at Washington.  
Thursday—St. Louis at Boston, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Chicago at Washington.  
Friday—St. Louis at Boston, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Chicago at Washington.  
Saturday—St. Louis at Boston, Detroit at New York, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Chicago at Washington.

## HARD PRACTISE FOR OARSMEN

NEW LONDON, Conn.—Hard practice work is planned for the Harvard and Yale oarsmen on the Thames river today. All of the crews will go out for both morning and afternoon, and it is expected that the Yale varsity will be sent over the four-mile course on time late this afternoon.

The oarsmen at both quarters had a quiet day yesterday. Harvard men went for a sail in Larz Anderson's steam yacht Roxana, and the Yale men went out on M. F. Plant's power yacht Thelma.

## TEN LEADING BATSMEN

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Jackson, Cleve.	428
Cobb, Phil.	412
Speaker, Bos.	398
Collins, Phil.	394
Strunk, Phil.	391
Leach, Det.	342
Lajoie, Cleve.	337
Strider, Phil.	332
Mullin, Wash.	321
Ryan, Cleve.	321

## TEN LEADING RUN GETTERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Collins, Phil.	43
Jackson, Cleve.	42
Oldring, Phil.	39
Baker, Phil.	38
Shotton, St. L.	37
Speaker, Bos.	36
Johnston, Cleve.	35
Chapman, Cleve.	35
Hoopner, Bos.	34
Lord, Phil.	34

## TEN LEADING BASE RUNNERS

AMERICAN	NATIONAL
Miller, Wash.	23
Moeller, Wash.	18
Speaker, Bos.	17
Strider, Phil.	17
Rush, Det.	16
Chapman, Cleve.	15
Ames, St. L.	15
Baker, Phil.	15
Mortlary, Det.	15

## NEVERS BATES CAPTAIN

LEWISTON, Me.—Hazen R. Nevers '14 of Houlton has just been elected to captain the Bates College track team for the season of 1913-14. Nevers came to Bates from Houlton high school where he had been prominent in football and baseball but had never done any track work. His first appearance as a dash man was at the dual meet with Colby in the spring of his freshman year. Last year he was able to take a third place in both the 100 and 220-yard dashes at the Maine intercollegiate at Brunswick. This season Nevers proved his ability by winning the 100-yard dash in 10 1/5 s. in the Maine meet and equalling the state record in the 220-yard dash for first place in that event. Nevers has taken part in class athletics since entering Bates, having won his numerals in football and track.

## STANFORD BEATS KEIO

TOKYO—The Leland Stanford, Jr. University baseball team yesterday defeated Keio University, 8 to 0. The Americans made 15 hits and the Japanese two. Each side made four errors.

## WOMEN GOLFERS START EASTERN TITLE TOURNEY

All of the Leading Players in This Section Entered for Brae-Burn Tourney Which Started This Morning

## CONDITIONS ARE GOOD

Play started this morning in the annual Women's Eastern Golf Association championship tournament of 1913 on the links of the Brae-Burn Country Club, Newton, and with a strong field taking part, some good medal scores are looked for.

Fifty-one of the 58 players entered and the first couple got away promptly at 10 o'clock.

Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion Cricket Club, was the first player to better 100 in today's round and she had a fine 97. She played very good golf over the entire course and promises to put up a great battle for the title she has held during the past two years. Her card follows:  
Out ..... 6 6 8 5 9 2 5 4 5-50  
In ..... 6 5 5 4 7 4 5 6 5-47-97  
Mrs. G. W. Roope of Brae Burn came very close to the 100-mark when she went out in 47 and came home in 54. Her outward trip was remarkably good golf and had she come home as well she would have come pretty close to 90 or better.

First Round Medal Play  
Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion..... 50 47-97  
Mrs. G. W. Roope, Brae Burn..... 47 54-101  
Miss M. W. Phelps, Country..... 52 54-106  
Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex..... 56 50-106  
Mrs. Wm. Childers, Mahoning..... 57 53-110  
Miss G. M. Bishop, Brooklawn..... 54 58-112  
Miss K. F. Duncan, Brae Burn..... 50 54-113  
Miss L. Duncan, Brae Burn..... 57 53-113  
Miss Catherine Davis, Brooklawn..... 67-120  
Miss McNeely, Merion..... 64 63-127

This is a medal play competition. The first 18 holes are played this morning, with 18 tomorrow morning and the final 18 on Wednesday morning. Eastern championship tournaments were first held in 1906. The contest was played on the Nassau Country Club links at Glen Cove, and the title was won by Miss F. C. Osgood, of Boston, present champion of the Women's Greater Boston Golf Association.

In 1907 the tournament was played at Atlantic City, and Miss Osgood and Miss M. B. Adams (Mrs. E. C. Wheeler, Jr.) of Wollaston tied for first with cards of 180. Miss Adams ultimately won. In 1908 the championship was played for at Oakley, and was won by Miss Osgood, with a card of 171. The following year Mrs. Wheeler again won at Baltusrol, with a 185 card. Miss Osgood again won in 1910, with cards of 87, 88, 89 and 93. For the first time since the tournaments had started 1911 was the first year to find a player other than one from Greater Boston winning the title. Mrs. R. H. Barlow of Philadelphia won it that year at Brae-Burn, with cards of 85, 95 and 92. She again won the title in 1912 at Philadelphia, with cards of 85, 85 and 91.

## ENGLISH NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In the amateur tennis championship, played recently, E. M. Baerlein, the former champion, lost this title to the Hon. N. S. Lytton. The two players were very evenly matched, though Baerlein was not at his best. Lytton made many magnificent strokes, while the feature of Baerlein's play was his return, which at times was wonderful. Lytton's defense and quickness of foot were points strongly in his favor, and on the day of the match he was a better player than his opponent, although 12 months ago he lost to Baerlein in the challenge round. The games were 27 to 23, in favor of Lytton.

A. N. S. Jackson (Malvern & Brae-nose), has been appointed president of the Oxford University Athletic Club for the year. F. A. H. Pitman (Eton & New) was elected secretary.

Three well known scullers have started practice on the Thames for the diamond sculls at Henley in July. These are Cecil McVilly (Australia), Karl Hoffmann (Germany), and E. B. Butler (Toronto, Canada). McVilly is an ex-champion of Australia, and Hoffmann is the German champion.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. G.
Philadelphia	33	10	778
Cleveland	34	13	723
Washington	25	21	543
Chicago	26	23	531
Boston	20	24	455
Detroit	19	31	380
St. Louis	20	33	377
New York	10	34	227

## RESULTS SATURDAY

Boston-Cleveland, postponed.  
New York 3, Chicago 5.  
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 5.  
Detroit 1, Washington 1.

## GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston.  
St. Louis at Philadelphia.  
Chicago at New York.  
Detroit at Washington.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. G.
Philadelphia	27	12	692
New York	23	18	561
Brooklyn	22	18	550
Chicago	24	22	522
Pittsburgh	22	23	450
St. Louis	20	26	435
Boston	17	24	370
Cincinnati	17	29	370

## RESULTS SATURDAY

Chicago 6, Boston 6.  
New York 9, St. Louis 6.  
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 0.  
Brooklyn-Cincinnati, postponed.

## RESULTS YESTERDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 2.  
Chicago 2, Cincinnati 1.  
Chicago 2, New York 1.

## LAST PRACTISE FOR POLO TEAMS BEFORE BIG GAME

English Challengers Expected to Do but Little Work While Americans Have Need of Much More Work

## TEAM PLAY STRONG

NEW YORK—This is the last day on which the American and British polo teams which are to take part in the series for the international trophy can practise. It is expected that the visitors will do little or no work as they have rounded into satisfactory shape and are ready for the contests.

Conditions with the American team are far from satisfactory. The enforced withdrawal of F. P. Keene, captain of the four, has made it necessary for the selecting committee to name an entirely new lineup and they have selected the Meadowbrook four which originally won the trophy in 1909 and defended it in 1911.

It is expected that the American players will do quite a little practising this afternoon as they need the work more than the rest.

Expert opinion as to how this latest shift will affect the chances of the defenders is very much divided. There are many who believe that despite the fact that J. M. Waterbury, L. Waterbury, F. P. Whitney and Devereux Milburn have not shown their 1911 form this year, they are more dependable than any other quartet that could be named and that they will rise to the full responsibility when the actual games are played. They have certainly had a lot of experience together and their team play should be a factor in the result.

The challenging team looks to be fully as strong as that which came over in 1911 and was just beaten out for the prize. They have been playing together in this country for several weeks, and there has been a noticeable improvement in their team work and individual playing. Their mounts, which proved to be a handicap in 1911, are in very good shape and appear to be fully the equal of the American ponies. They are led by Capt. R. C. Ritson, who inspires confidence in his players and is sure to get the greatest effectiveness possible out of the team.



## THE HOME FORUM

## SALVATION HERE AND NOW

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN the devout Simeon was divinely guided into the temple at the time the child Jesus was presented to the Lord, he exclaimed: "Mine eyes have seen thy salvation." Anna, the prophetess, also bore witness to Jesus as the Redeemer. The Messianic hope of the Jewish people for centuries was now realized in him whose name meant "Saviour." He was to be the way of salvation to his fellow men by showing them that the realization of God's supremacy proves man's dominion over all earthly conditions and finally overcomes death. Had the Jews as a nation really lived the commandments given to them through Moses might there not have been more than these two witnesses—one man and one woman—to bear testimony that the deliverer had come to Israel?

This salvation, exemplified by Jesus, was mental liberation. He came to save the people from all error. It was a full salvation—a complete regeneration of every thought and deed. When the mental cause was removed by the word of God the sick were healed and the lepers were cleansed. Ignorance of God was what made men sick and sinful. Jesus gave his followers simple object lessons and perfectly demonstrated these lessons. He showed them how to work out their own salvation. He could not do that for them. He had his own work to finish. Every time he healed a sick person he was revealing more and

more of that understanding of God which finally overcame the last enemy, death. The Christian Science text-book contains a definition of salvation that is both practical and provable. It declares that salvation is "Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 593). The knowledge of God as one's life is one's only salvation. There must of necessity be a need felt, an emptying out of self, before one can see the beauty of holiness. Self-love, self-pity, resentment of injuries, or any other phases of self-importance must be seen and overcome by unselfishness if one desires to live a Christ-like life and be saved. Discordant thoughts are companions to mortal self. One is saved from his fear of evil just as fast as this false self is made nothing and God is made All in his daily life.

To know that divine Love is ever present is a perpetual, everlasting salvation. One can no longer fear a mythological place called hell when he has come into and abides in the good place prepared for him in thought from the beginning. When one begins to feel the same security in God's love that as a child he felt in his mother's arms he is fast coming into the joy of salvation. Even sorrow is helpful to one if, when passing through some sad experience, he loses his unreal self and finds this joy. Inspired words were uttered by Moses when he was leading the children of Israel out from bondage. The enemy pressed hard in the rear, the Red sea was before them, but he said: "Fear ye not, stand still, and see the salvation of the Lord, which he will shew to you today." It often seems easier to rush about excitedly than steadfastly to know the truth about a condition and wait for sure deliverance.

The prophets not only wrote of "my salvation" but of "thy salvation." God knows no special privilege or class distinction. Even as the rain falls on all mankind alike so divine Love gives salvation to all alike. "Universal salvation," writes Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health (p. 291), "rests on progression and probation, and is unattainable without them." One of the signs of the times is that there is a constantly increasing interest in spiritual things among the people of this generation. Gradually the kingdoms of this world are becoming the kingdom of Christ. There is progression in the understanding of the one true God.

Salvation hereafter is assured to one if he make it his on this earth. Man does not have to pass away to come into a knowledge of God. It is the privilege of every one to know that he is saved now. "Now is come salvation, and strength,"

## Boys' Day in Japan

As the third day of the third month is reserved for girls' exclusive fete, the doll festival, says one writing of Japan in the *Musashino*, so there is a day at least in a year which is set apart especially for boys' enjoyment. This is the fifth day of the fifth month and is known as Tango-no-Sekku or Gogatsu-Nobori. "May Festival of Banners." It originated during the Heian period (794-858), and was observed by the families of the samurai class in feudal times with greater importance and much more pomp than it is at present.

"Banners," in fact, embrace all things that belonged to the warrior caste in old times. They are military standards and pennants, spears and lances, battle-axes and other instruments of war. These are made in miniature size and are exhibited indoors, properly equipped and set upon stands. They represent boys' future, and express congratulations at their promising career. Here, as in everything else, the happy coincidence of the noun nobori—meaning "banners"—with the verb noboru—meaning "to rise"—is regarded highly auspicious. Boys, as they grow, ought "to rise" on the ladder of success and fame higher and higher till they reach the top.

## "How Rich Thy Favors"

How rich Thy favors, God of grace,  
How various and divine!  
Full as the ocean they are poured  
And bright as heaven they shine.

He to eternal glory calls,  
And leads the wondrous way  
To His own palace, where He reigns,  
In uncreated day.

He perfects what His hand begins,  
And stone on stone He lays;  
Till firm and fair the building rise  
A temple to His praise.

—Philip Doddridge (1730).

It is a thing fit for our compassion to see men fettered in the iron bands of laws, and yet to break the golden chains of love.—Jeremy Taylor.

## Ruskin on Clean Journalism

Reports of daily events, yes; and if any journal would limit itself to statements of well-sifted fact, making itself not a "news" paper, but an "old" paper, and giving its statements tested and true . . . as soon as things could be known accurately; choosing also, of the many things that might be known, those which it was most vital to know, and summing them in few words of pure English.—I cannot say whether it would ever pay well to sell it; but I am sure it would pay well to read it, and to read no other.—Ruskin, "Fors Clavigera."

and the kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ." The fears that mortals may have nurtured from childhood fade away before a present-day salvation. Former uncertainty of what awaits us changes into confidence in God's protection and care always. The Scriptures no longer seem filled with contradictory statements regarding the future. Universal salvation is the only natural and logical conclusion to be reached regarding man's relationship to God, when we remember that God made man in His image and likeness, and that God's work stands forever and forever.

## THOREAU HAD THREE CHAIRS

WHILE the reserve that means disdain of others is not an outgrowth of a democratic civilization, the reserve that means respect for others and for one's own best self seems to have been distinctly such an outgrowth. The best types of New-Englandism have shown such a sense of individual dignity, and this is perhaps nowhere better explained than in a passage from Thoreau's "Walden." No one loved his fellow men better than Thoreau, no one was readier

## What One Man Did for Florida

The state of Florida owes to Henry M. Flagler more than to any other man the rapid development that it has enjoyed since the latter part of the last century, declares a writer in the *New York Tribune*. A few northerners had gone there from time to time after the close of the civil war, and there were a few small hotels. In the late '80's Flagler saw that the country could be developed, and he set about to do it. He built at St. Augustine, the Ponce de Leon and the Alcazar hotels and increased the railroad facilities. The new hotels were then considered the finest in the world, and since they were opened there have been few to excel them, even in the great cities. He built other hotels and the Florida East Coast railroad, and finally constructed the extension of that railroad from the mainland over the keys to Key West.

## American Leisure

A French visitor, according to the *Washington Star*, praised the wonderful energy of the American business man. He said he once asked one of them: "Do you know what leisure means?" "Why, to be sure, I do," the business man replied. "Leisure is spare time that can be devoted to some fresh job of work."

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

## One Boy and a Pageant

There is more than one side to a pageant. There is the audience and then there are the performers. The performers are often children who would rather do most anything than be in a show. Girls seem to like it, but many of the boys rebel. They may not like to rehearse. It wastes time when one might be playing baseball. They may not like the idea of being all dressed up for folks to look at.

A story in *Everybody's* recounts the woes of a bright boy who is induced by his elders to play the part of the child Laurence in a Round Table pageant. The really good little boy of the neighborhood—that is, the goodly-good boy—is given the only nice part, which is that of the villain Mordred, who has splendid lines to declaim about defying everything. The rest of the knights have to get up and tell how good they are and how they never do anything but their duty.

The hero of the story is dressed up in some old things once worn by his mother and sister, put together with pins. His appearance is to him so awful that he wraps over his misery the old golf cape which is hung at his shoulder, and sits glowering on the other little boys who are wearing real costumes from the shop. He tries to escape and in a side room finds the janitor's overalls. He decides that this manlike array will be more in keeping with his part than the silk stockings and pink satin waist and other girlish fripperies with which his mother has adorned him. So he pulls the overalls on under his cloak and goes on the stage. When the moment comes for him to be knighted he is to cast off his cloak, kneel before the King, and re-

Present distinction, popular applause—the ambition which contends for such prizes is born of vanity and ends in vanity and vexation of spirit. This is a thirst which is never satisfied and which has this peculiarity distinguishing it from other passions, that its aim is not only selfish but exclusive; it not only seeks its own regardless of others, but it seeks what others may not share and is pained at others' success. Its own success loses all relish the moment another has more. And this is its everlasting penalty—that when it thinks to secure its prize,—behold, another has more.—F. H. Hedge.

Your loves have been many,  
Mine but one;  
You see each star in heaven,  
I, the Sun.  
—Julia C. R. Dorr in *Scribner's* magazine.

to do all he could for others, no one was better loved. Yet in the chapter called "Visitors" he writes, with his inimitable whimsical touch:

"I had three chairs in my house; one for solitude, two for friendship, three for society. When visitors came in large and unexpected numbers there was but the third chair for them all, but they generally economized the room by standing up. It is surprising how many great men and women a small house will contain. I have had 25 or 30 at once under my roof, yet we often parted without being aware that we had come very near to one another."

"One inconvenience I sometimes experienced in so small a house—the difficulty of getting to a sufficient distance from my guest when we began to utter the big thoughts in big words. You want room for your thoughts to get into sailing trim and run a course or two before they make their port."

Our sentences wanted room to unfold and form their columns in the interval. Individuals like nations must have suitable broad and natural boundaries, even a considerable neutral ground, between them. I have found it a singular luxury to talk across the pond to a companion on the opposite side. In my house, we were so near that we could not begin to hear—we could not speak low enough to be heard; as when you throw two stones into water so near that they break each other's undulations." Presently he says:

"If we speak reservedly and thoughtfully we want to be farther apart. If we would enjoy the most intimate society with that in each of us which is without, or above, being spoken to, we must not only be silent but commonly so far apart bodily that we cannot possibly hear each other's voice in any case. As the conversation began to assume a loftier and grander tone we gradually shoved our chairs further apart till they touched the wall in opposite corners; and then commonly there was not room enough."

## Picture Puzzle



What cabinet member?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE Georgia.

## Logical at Least

Tommy's father had been giving him lessons in politeness, but he hardly dared hope that the seeds of his teaching had taken root.

Hearing cries coming from the nursery one day, he investigated and found that Tommy had been unmercifully pommeling his little brother.

"I'm surprised, Tommy," said his father, sternly, "that you should hurt your little brother! Don't you know that it is very cowardly to strike one who is smaller than yourself?"

"Yes," replied the culprit, meekly, "but when you spanked me yesterday, I was too polite to mention it."—*Mothers Magazine*.

## BOSTON TO DANIEL WEBSTER



In the Barton room at the Boston public library there stands on a pedestal a huge silver vase, or giant loving cup, with an inscription on its base as follows: "To Daniel Webster: Defender of the Constitution of the United States. From Citizens of Boston, Oct. 12, 1835." Below is an engraved scroll, framed, headed by the seal of Boston, and addressed to F. W. Lincoln, mayor of Boston. This is dated March 16, 1865. The scroll explains that the vase was presented to Mr. Webster as an enduring testimonial to a great statesman, especially in gratitude for his public services in defending the constitution against the "assaults of nullification." This refers to some conditions that obtained in one of the Carolinas in 1835, while the states were striving to discover the point of balance between the federal unity and states rights. The subscriptions for this splendid vase were limited

## "Not a Minute to Lose"

One day, 13 years ago, when Carroll D. Wright was commissioner of labor, a lady walked into his office and held with him a short conversation, says a writer in the *Woman's Home Companion*. She had noticed a certain condition which flourished and grew apace unchecked by law in her native city of Boston and other large cities. She had thought out a remedy, and she had come to Washington to consult the commissioner. When she had finished he shook his head.

"My dear madam," he remonstrated, "that is a splendid idea, of course; but do you realize that to accomplish anything by that method would take at least one hundred years?"

"One hundred years!" she echoed, jumping to her feet. "Then plainly there is not one minute to lose!"

And so this indomitable friend of the working woman hurried back to Boston and organized the National Consumers League.

## The Way to School

What's the way to school, you say?  
A boy's way, do you mean?  
It's out of the yard and far away  
Where the grass is fresh and green.  
It's up a tree and out on a limb,  
And down with a leap and cry,  
And that's the way to school for him,  
When I see him passing by.

What's the way to school, you say?  
It's after a butterfly  
That darts by many a zigzag way,  
And up on a limb so high,  
Where he guards a nest with robin's eggs,  
And hard by a woodchuck's lair,  
It's many a mile for bare, brown legs  
Here, there, and everywhere.

What's the way to school, you say?  
It's a scurrying rabbit's trail;  
It's past a field, where the lambs are at play,  
And a seat on the topmost rail  
Of the pasture fence, and a leap from that  
To a wagon rumbling by;  
It's down the wind for an old straw hat  
With a whistle and call and cry.

What's the way to school, you say?  
It's the way of unnumbered boys,  
It's an endless romp on a cloudless day  
In search of a hundred joys;  
It's over a meadow and through the flowers,  
It's a splash through the wayside pool;  
It's the gladdest way in this world of ours,  
And that's the way to school.  
—J. W. Foley in *Youths Companion*.

## For Each and For All

The sun does not shine for a few trees and flowers, but for the wide world's joy. The lonely pine upon the mountain top waves its somber boughs and cries, "Thou art my sun." And the little meadow violet lifts its cup of blue, and whispers with its perfumed breath, "Thou art my sun." And the grain in a thousand fields rustles in the wind, and makes answer, "Thou art my sun." Henry Ward Beecher says this and concludes that so God is not for a favored few, but for the universe of life; and there is no creature so poor or so low that he may not look up with childlike confidence and say, "My Father! Thou art mine."

## Little Profits Help Out the Postoffice

"Stamp books sold at one cent above the face value of the stamps they contain yielded a profit last year to the government of \$180,000," said a recent Washington despatch. An item like this somehow gives one a more vivid idea of the enormous magnitude of the postal business of the country, observes the *New York Post*, than do the big figures relating to the gross volume of its operations. Here is a little corner of its affairs, hardly noticed alongside the rest, out of which the government makes the tidy profit of a sixth of a million dollars a year. And it furnishes, at that, a valuable convenience—a neat little book, with several leaves of oil-paper to protect the stamps—at the price of our smallest coin. If the whole of the selling price of the booklets were profit, the \$180,000 would mean that 18,000,000 of these booklets were sold; as a matter of fact, they cost the government about a quarter of a cent to make, so that in reality the number sold was 23,700,000, and the public paid last year \$237,000 for these unconsidered trifles. In the year 1800 the whole amount received by the postoffice for carrying the mails of the country was just about this sum, being \$280,000. In the fiscal year 1911, it was \$237,000,000—nearly a thousand times as much.

## "PROPHET" IS PURELY AMERICAN

IT was during the years 1866 and 1867 that the story of Bayard Taylor's drama called "The Prophet" began to formulate itself. The idea of a new faith unfolding itself in the new world, under a leader who trusted to the same direct inspiration from God as possessed the early Christians, appealed to him very strongly. It is an interesting fact that his friend and brother poet, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, had conceived a plan of a similar drama at about the same time and one day sketched his plot to Bayard Taylor, saying that he might make what use he liked of the materials. The drama was not put on paper, however, until 1873, when Mr. Taylor was in Germany, writing at Gotha and elsewhere.

The drama opens in a New England farming country, where the prophet, David Starr, begins by denying the right of the local preacher to judge of David's religious experience. David says:

"His promises!  
The power of miracle and prophecy,  
And gift of tongues? He promised them to all;  
And Paul confirmed it. Tell me, then, the signs:  
The heart within me aches from stress of faith;  
I have no need to pray except for power,  
Which is the seal and covenant for them Whom He has chosen."

The preacher denies David's calling and casts him out of the meeting. Soon the prophet sets out for the west with a band of followers to establish a new city of faith. The prototype for the hero was the Scotchman, Edward Irving, originator of a sect that "believed in the miraculous renewal of spiritual gifts bestowed by the apostles on the early Christians"; but the poet in making this acknowledgment says that he worked the drama out to the end without reference to any known religious teaching. He simply wished to show, he says, that disaster may follow when a man, taking the Bible for literal guide, loses sight of the spiritual meaning and tries to abide by the mere letter. The story of the first

## Author Serves as Policeman in Canal Zone

Speaking of a new book by Harry A. Frank, the bookman says: "Hunting along the backbone of Central America on a walking trip, Mr. Frank reached the Panama canal. It interested him and aroused a desire to study it at close range. At first, with his characteristic bent for investigating a thing from the bottom upward, he planned to enroll himself among the wielders of pick and shovel. This was before he learned that no American day laborers were employed. It was also, probably, before the authorities discovered that a gentleman was in their midst who, by reason of having walked around the world and up and down in it many thousand miles, had acquired some familiarity with a score of foreign languages. With a working force hailing from 72 countries and dependencies, Uncle Sam's Canal Zone officials are hard pressed to find men who can converse in even a rudimentary manner with whole tribes of strange speaking employees. Accordingly Mr. Frank's application for a position on the Canal Zone police force was promptly granted; and as a guardian of law and order the author had unusual opportunities for studying the zone.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 9, 1913

### The Chance for Arbitration of Disputes

WHILE the tenor of speeches by representative British statesmen toward the United States continues as friendly as of yore—witness those at the banquet of the Pilgrims in honor of the advent of Ambassador Page—and while the British government has signified its desire for a renewal of the arbitration compact with the United States, it must be admitted that factors are at work in the United States today which are bound to make it difficult for President Wilson and Secretary Bryan to be equally amicable, much as they would like to be. It did not need the latest formal action of senators, or their anti-arbitration speeches, to indicate to careful observers that the nation had entered on a period of debate of some phases of foreign policy that recent Presidents and secretaries of state did not foresee as taking precisely the form in which they now come before the administration. If the opposition to retention of even the measure of arbitration registered in past treaties is analyzed, it will be found to come from one of three sources: men who are spokesmen for elements of the population with long memories as to racial feuds originating in Europe; men who voice an aggressive nationalism that has been stirred by what seems to them foreign interference with a distinctly national enterprise—the Panama canal, and men who come from states where problems of commerce and of Asiatic race assimilation are not viewed precisely as they are in Wall street or in Boston. These make a combination that, if held together in the Senate, can thwart any immediate extension of the ideal of judicial settlement of international disputes, at least so far as the United States is concerned.

It was probably because informed of the precise situation in the Senate that Mr. Bryan, whose sincerity as a pacifist is beyond question, when he came to frame his plan for international action hostile to war, made it so much less elaborate and rigid than the plan for which Mr. Taft and recent secretaries of state have stood sponsor.

In this connection it should be said that, entirely apart from any special reasons affecting American opinion and arising from controversy over the Panama canal and friction with Japan, American onlookers surveying the recent course of history in Europe and in western Asia have not been encouraged in the belief that as between peoples justice is solely the product of diplomacy or of an international tribunal, however constituted. On the theoretical side, the advocate of the mediatorial or judicial method has more of a case against him to combat than he had a year ago.

### Decorating Rear Admiral Peary

NEWS comes in form of a cable despatch from Paris that Prince Roland Bonaparte, president of the French Geographical Society, has requested the President of the French republic, M. Raymond Poincaré, to confer upon Rear Admiral Peary, U. S. N., the decoration of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of the distinguished services rendered through his many explorations. The report continues with the observation that in all likelihood this honor would be conferred upon Rear Admiral Peary immediately after his lecture before the French Geographical Society on Friday evening. It is not likely that this news will rankle in the breast of any American, for Peary's numerous achievements have stamped him a representative of the higher type of Americanism, which selects difficult tasks and sticks to them until they work out in achievement.

In the view of many people there is at best only questionable value in the practical results of polar exploration, like that of this American naval officer. But the lesson of determination and pluck, of integrity of purpose, of unswerving loyalty to cause and the constant and unflagging energy required, stands out clear and distinct to all. These qualities, so handsomely characterized in Rear Admiral Peary's endeavors, are of the things of greatness and great people. They represent and speak for elements in character that render nations big and successful.

### Boston Strikers Teach a Lesson

QUITE unwittingly, the striking barbers and shoe-shiners are admitting their fellowmen to new instruction in independence. A few days of suspended or retarded enterprise in the service of the shops where shaves are supplied or shoes are shined have revealed the possibility of men performing these tasks of the toilet for themselves. It seems to have needed this extremity of denial to prove that dependence on the artistic service of the shops is quite fictitious and that a vast economy is possible in both money and time. Statistics are not needed to convince any man of the loss in time alone. He must have gathered an inkling of it in the splendid periods of reflection afforded by the waits while five men ahead of him have in slow rotation responded to the call of "Next." Now he has been forced to realize it in the joy of the self-inflicted shave.

The shine case is more extreme. The "parlors" where preside in high-colored portraiture their majesties, the kings of Greece and Italy, are economically unjustified. Acquisition of polish is in no instance accompanied by a greater sense of achievement, and it never yields a richer by-product of benefit than in the brightening of one's own boots. Gymnasiums provide no better training in suppleness and dexterity. And with this the saving of money, which will unquestionably find its way to the postal savings bank or other secure place!

Stephen Girard avoided the street cars on the ground that a hundred dollars would have to travel all day to earn the price of a ride, and Philadelphia has the benefit. Russell Sage examining the device for showing the speed at which a train is moving, displayed to him by Jay Gould as one of the attachments of his private car, condemned it because it neither made nor saved money, and numerous institutions are profited by his shrewdness. The gain of great causes in the diversion to their promotion of the money men spend in the luxuries of the services just now partially suspended in Boston is beyond calculation. Men have come into a splendid freedom. They may have a present satisfaction in it, even though, eventually, they go back to their luxuries.

### Testing the "Grand- father" Clause

THE decision of the court of appeals of Maryland, the whole court concurring, that the grandfather clause as applied to negro voters is unconstitutional, is, we believe, the first instance wherein any court has been required squarely to meet and determine this question concerning the electorate. The supreme court of the United States has never had to render a decision on this subject, the cases going to the highest of American tribunals wherein this question was involved turning upon other points, and the matter in the decisions pertaining to the grandfather clause thereby becoming, in the language of the layman, collateral or incidental, or as the lawyers say obiter dictum.

The grandfather clause, upon which subject much has been said and about which considerable has been written, was a clause inserted into the election laws of some of the Democratic states, notably Louisiana and Maryland, for the purpose of regulating the franchises of negroes within these states and limiting or practically eliminating the negro electorate. This particular clause was introduced into Louisiana in 1898 to meet temporary conditions, with the understanding that its use was to be temporary and that the legal qualifications would straightway return to restrictions applying to the non-ownership of property or illiteracy. The origin, however, of this nature of legislation may be said to have grown out of the belief in the necessity on the part of some of the southern states of taking steps, after the passage of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, to limit the negro electorate if the integrity of Caucasian government was to be preserved. The "understanding clause" in Mississippi and the "grandfather clause" in Louisiana, borrowed by Judge Semmes from an old constitution of Massachusetts, proved effective means in producing the results desired and was copied by some other of the southern states after Mississippi and Louisiana had first tried them out.

There has been a very general disposition on the part of the rest of the Union to permit the southern states to solve the questions which have arisen recently, without molestation. This is one of the propositions the South has been wrestling with and now in all likelihood the supreme court of the United States will be called upon to determine this particular phase of the question of the electorate.

It is refreshing to note the spirit of fair play prevailing in the comments. The Democratic press has applauded the Maryland decision as much as though the papers speaking had been of other political faiths. Their comments have taken the broad ground that ample opportunity is afforded to protect the American form of government and guarantee its preservation through educational and property regulations applying to the voters' qualifications without resorting to an unnecessary and unwise discrimination against any particular class of voter. This undoubtedly represents the feeling of the great majority of the people of the United States. Even in the farthest South it is recognized, as well as anywhere else, that any other course would be un-American both in spirit and effect.

THERE is no admitted connection between the conferring of the degree of LL. D. on Carlos Maria de Pena, minister from Uruguay, by New York University and the recent report to the state department that the United States is selling his country three times the merchandise it sells to Turkey and half as much as it sells to China; but it is of interest to have honor go with the trade.

### Advertising Experts in Council

NINETEEN years ago the first grouping of men specializing as middlemen between advertising producers and reading consumers was compassed in a Chicago club. Today business sessions of the annual convention of Associated Advertising Clubs of America open in Baltimore, and delegates from 160 local groups in the United States and Canada not only will fraternize in a peculiarly cordial fashion but also will seriously debate the ethical and technical problems of a vast business that has taken on some of the aspects of a profession. Delegations from European and Latin-American countries are scheduled to appear and to participate in the proceedings, thus confirming a trend, previously discernable, which is giving an organized, international aspect to what so few years ago was wholly unorganized and local in its conditions.

Surveying the concrete achievements of this organization during the past few years, in educating its own members and advertisers and the legislators who convert public opinion into law into a higher conception of what advertising may do for honest business, there can be only praise from any judicial appraiser of social movements. Educational methods, tested in other spheres of activity, have been used to discipline novitiates in the latest approved methods of publicity. In partnership with officers of the law, officials of the national and the local clubs have fought frauds and fakers and their goods. Broadly speaking, the advertising broker and expert has aligned himself with all agencies making for "a new commercial conscience." In some cases he has had to teach "the higher law" to the men whose goods he was asked to advertise, and in other instances he has had to teach the persons who stood ready to buy.

Nor is this all. There are eleven states of the Union today that have "pure advertising" laws, that would not have them if, back of the demand for their enactment, had not stood the rank and file of the clubs now in session at Baltimore. Their vigilance and their idealism have begun to shape social codes and legal statutes; and these in turn begin to grip a class whose spoil from the gullible and the covetous in days gone by amounted to millions annually. The association now in session is a power in the general movement against fraudulent advertising.

JUST as the season of big melons is about to open, the Standard Oil sets all possible developments hopelessly in the shade by putting out one of generous proportions, worth some \$80,000,000 to the stockholders. The variety is badly out of fashion.

PUTTING out the fire before it starts is a prudence that Minnesota exemplifies in her prevention laws, which have reduced her losses to the extent of \$1,500,000 a year.

THE American polo team exists to win if possible—not to make a reputation for certain players. Ergo the last-moment shift of personnel.

MEXICO has become calm enough to announce a general election, if that is any sign of peace.

### United States Philippine Policies Praised

ALTHOUGH far from having the weight of an official investigation or even the importance of an expert opinion, nevertheless the resolutions of indorsement of the United States government's management of the Philippines recently adopted by a party of Americans returning from a voyage around the world may be taken as an indication of how the work of the insular government in the far east impresses a fairly representative body of American citizens. It is true that, on a short visit and from inexperienced observation, little of great value may be gained. It is very likely also that this party of Americans in question were cordially received and well entertained, and that if any reason or desire happened to exist for excluding from their attention anything not well for them to see, all necessary means were probably available to render this easy. At the same time, judging from the nature and quality of these resolutions, there does seem little present likelihood of glaring governmental scandals or abuses, such as have only too often characterized throughout history, undertakings of this order.

The manner in which these men were thrown together, too, was probably controlled purely by chance, the occasion being an international trip on which there were only 400 Americans and these 400 Americans representing the following twelve states: Minnesota, Utah, Vermont, Nebraska, Kentucky, New York, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, the District of Columbia, New Hampshire, and Washington.

Among a number of other unqualified expressions of approval these resolutions say:

The work accomplished by the insular government of the Philippine islands since American occupation, under the wise direction and benevolent purpose of our home government, has made a strong and favorable impression upon us. While the opportunity for investigation was necessarily limited, yet the evidences of the great regenerative work done and of the industrial development in progress are so great as to be wholly unmistakable.

These are rather strong words coming, as they doubtless do, from a body of hard-headed business men, for the chairman of this committee is the president of a large financial concern of Seattle, and the Kentucky member is known to be a very conservative man and the head of a large and successful business of the middle and southern United States. These facts seem to assure us that this resolution is not a mere patriotic outburst upon the part of a number of persons away from home and ready to embrace and go into tears or rhapsodies over the first thing they meet that is American.

Speaking further of the conduct of the Philippine possessions in a general way the resolutions say in another part:

This achievement, in our opinion, constitutes one of the greatest, if not the greatest, purely humanitarian work ever undertaken and accomplished in so short a time by any country in the world. It is a work of Christian civilization. Our observation is that the Philippine people in general appreciate our progressive policy, are happy and contented, and do not desire any change in existing relations.

If this be a fair judgment, some of the impressions that have been current concerning these possessions have been false. Yet what is of vastly greater importance to Americans and to the world is the fact, and there is no doubt about this fact, that a great number of people in the Philippines have had their conditions in life unmistakably improved. They have been elevated in the human scale and are steadily moving still higher. There is less depression and more happiness.

### Internationalism and Woman

IN THE past, man more than woman has traveled the world over, and to a greater extent, therefore, man has become cosmopolitan. The physical difficulties involved in travel under primitive and even comparatively recent modes of transportation naturally held peripatetic woman in check. Social conventions seldom facilitated her venturing far from her own domicile or town, save formally, with suitable and awe-inspiring masculine escort. Her resources for meeting the cost of travel, until a comparatively recent date, were not her own but the dole of her male kinsfolk. For these and other conclusive reasons there have been no feminine Marco Polos, George Borrowes, and the like.

But this is all being changed nowadays. Europe is described both by journalists and by story writers as rejuvenated annually by the spendings of American matrons and spinsters. Two of the most famous of contemporary mountain climbers are American women to whom the heights of Andes and of Himalayas are as common soil as the White mountains to the members of the Appalachian Club of Boston. A Wellesley College professor sets off for a tour of inland China and writes about her experiences as complacently as if she expected the public would see in her exploit nothing more strange than when a Harvard professor should do the same thing.

So common has it become for woman—at least the American woman—to move about the world as she pleases and as her purse affords, that the community hardly appreciates duly what a profound change is involved for society at large that such is the case. This assumes a great deal about woman's physical, mental and moral competency that used to be denied, and that still is doubted over a large part of the European and oriental world.

Of course, when woman found that she could travel without being a mere hanger-on of man, when she at the same time learned that she had gregarious instincts and could profit by assemblies for discussion of problems peculiar to her sex as well as those of a social sort, it was inevitable that women's congresses should come into being and the great instinct of comradeship between people of various races, beliefs and social conditions thus assert itself in feminine as well as in masculine ways. Consequently it is as common now for a woman's congress, such as met in Paris last week, to have a cosmopolitan note and be interracial, as it is for man's congress to transcend the parochial and national point of view.

ADDED inducement to American play-writing is given by the announcement of the leading producer that he has swept Europe for new plays and with no results. Material not lacking, the market open, producers demanding and audiences waiting—it cannot be there will not be response.

ONE per cent is a trifle, but in terms of cement it has provided \$2,500,000 for that perfect ocean-to-ocean road which, by the gift of that proportion of their product by the manufacturers, brings the project from the abstract to the concrete, so to speak.